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LAST EDITION

NATION'S WAR PLANS DELAYED BY SENATORS

Opposition to Bills, Led Chiefly
by Those of Dominant Party,
Responsible—Much Work
Still Remains to Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Succeeding delays in Congress continue to hold up the Government's war program. The big bill, aside from the food bill, which are now bearing the brunt of senatorial procrastination, are the aviation bill and the revenue bill. Though the people of the country have been long in coming to an appreciation of the position in which the Nation is placed by participation in the world war, yet they are now urging Congress to finish its all-important task—to pass the President's war legislation expeditiously, and go home until December, when the next regular session is to be convened.

The country has warned Congress that every hour of postponement of war preparation means so much advantage to the foe. Still, from the present rate of progress under the white dome on Capitol Hill, it has become apparent that the legislative program cannot be completed before Oct. 1, or six months after the "War Congress" assembled in response to the extraordinary proclamation of President Wilson—25 weeks from the formal recognition by Congress of the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

It is a matter of general admission at the Capitol that the President unquestionably will secure the enactment of his complete program with, in the main, only incidental alterations. Yet this factor does not appear to have the effect of hastening things, and days and days are being spent (many say wasted) in debate of details.

The food speculation bill is due to be passed by the Senate next Saturday, which will prevent the debate being continued over that day. But next Saturday will be just six weeks from the time the measure was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and after its passage by the Senate it will go to a conference of conference with both branches, where several more days will be consumed in adjusting differences between the two bodies.

The President had expressed the hope of being able to sign the food bill by July 1. From present indications it will be nearer Aug. 1 before the approval of the Executive can be given.

Next week, after the food bill passes, some time must be given by the Senate to talk over the Aviation Bill, which proposes to appropriate \$640,000,000 for development of the aeronautic arm of the military and naval establishment. The House passed the bill with negligible discussion. The Senate Military Affairs Committee reported it out after an exceptionally brief session and without making a single amendment in the House text.

Friends of the Administration are now watching the Aviation Bill to see if the same group of senators, mostly numbered within the President's own party, are to use the Aviation Bill as the instrumentality for continuing their procrastination.

With the passage of the aero bill, the Revenue Bill is to be in order for Senate consideration. Leaders in Congress predict a long controversy upon this measure. In the meantime, the House is simply marking time, waiting on the upper branch.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Reports from the eastern front, whilst indicating little change in the positions of the contending forces, show that a most determined struggle is still in progress in the Galician sector. Petrograd reports intense artillery firing by Germans in the neighborhood of Halicz and the loss and ultimate recovery by General Brusilov's forces of one of the heights in the neighborhood of Kalus. The Russians are doggedly defending their gains against strongly reinforced Austro-German forces.

On the western front, a comparative lull in the fighting, once again, obtains. Paris reports only "lively artillery actions" and "patrol encounters," and London a minor raid in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. Air combats, however, "in large formations" again figure prominently in the British communiqué.

Eastern and Western Fronts

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The latest reports of General Korniloff's three-day offensive and advance from the River Bystritsa and River Lomnica testify to the remarkable character of the exploit. General Korniloff's troops were relatively smaller in numbers than their opponents, but what was lacking in numbers was compensated for in dash. Since General Korniloff's

(Continued on page five, column three)

ATLANTIC FLEET IS REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Atlantic fleet has been ordered reorganized to meet the problem of increasing its size to nearly twice its present proportions. To this end Secretary Daniels has named Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant as an additional Vice-Admiral to the fleet. He now commands the submarine force.

Admiral Mayo will remain in general command, with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice-Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice-Admiral Grant. The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the super dreadnoughts and designated as "Force No. 2," while Vice-Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "Force No. 1."

The reorganization, it is said, will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice-Admiral Sims. At the Navy Department, it was indicated that possible operations overseas are not contemplated by the changes, and that there is little probability that either Admiral Coffman or Vice-Admiral Grant will be sent abroad soon.

Vice-Admiral Grant's appointment leaves no vacancies in that rank, and if additional vice-admirals are needed a further authorization will have to be sought of Congress.

BRITAIN STOPS GERMAN TRAFFIC

Shuts Down Method of Trans-
port to Scandinavian Ports—
Germany Dependent on Neu-
trals for Certain Raw Materials

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The capture, on Monday last, in the North Sea, of the four German merchantmen and the probable destruction of two more which were driven ashore makes a bag of six out of 10. The total is believed to have been probably seven.

It is generally recognized that the incident is mainly due to the recent extension of the British mine field off the Dutch coast, which forced the German shipping to adopt a more seaward course, and thus run serious risk of attack from the British patrol vessels.

A satisfactory feature of the situation from the Allies point of view, as The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed last night by a naval authority, is that it possibly shuts down completely one method of transport which the Germans have been finding very useful. Now the German ships and others have been doing must be thrown back upon the German railways and, in the opinion of the authority referred to above, the railways cannot handle it.

In any case, the German methods have generally the fault of over-organization, they become stereotyped and rigid and the Germans are certain to be gravely inconvenienced by the dislocation of their transport service via their own and Dutch territorial waters.

(Continued on page five, column one)

BELGIUM MISSION COMING AUG. 3 AND 4

Boston will be visited by the members of the Belgium war mission to the United States on Aug. 3 and 4, according to information received by Mayor Curley from E. de Cartier, Belgium minister to the United States, and Frank L. Polk, acting United States Secretary of State. Baron Moncheur is head of the mission, and in preparation for the visit Mayor Curley has called a conference of citizens in the old aldermanic chamber of City Hall for 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon, July 23, for a preliminary discussion of plans for entertaining the distinguished visitors.

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PREMIER HOLDS UP RESOLUTION

Canadian Government Not to
Proceed With Measure Pro-
longing Parliament Term—
Service Bill Through Tonight

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian politics still appear to be in a somewhat chaotic condition and no one seems to know exactly what is going to happen. That the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, has not given up hope of a union Government is well known, and it is absolutely up to the Conscriptorist Liberals whether this, what is considered to be the most desirable solution of the crisis, is brought about.

It is believed, however, that nothing in this direction will be definitely decided until the meeting of the western members, scheduled for the first week in August, has taken place. This newly formed party is believed will throw off all allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at any rate during the duration of the war, if not permanently.

Yesterday, in the House, the Premier announced that, in view of the vote the previous night, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the resolution regarding the extension of the term of Parliament.

In explaining why he had not sent the resolution to the Senate for concurrent action there, Sir Robert Borden said: "My failure to do this was due to the reason I set forth in moving the resolution. I then declared that I did not think effect should be given to the resolution unless there was unanimity or practical unanimity in the House with regard to it. The result in the House showed something very much short of unanimity, or practical unanimity, as the vote stood 82 in favor of it with 62 against it."

"In the circumstance, therefore, having regard to the course which I laid down in moving the resolution, I merely desire to announce what must already be apparent to every honorable gentleman in the House that the Government do not propose to take any further action on the resolution, although it was carried by a majority in the House."

It is expected that the Military Service bill will be through the House tonight. The measure will be moved out of committee and given its third reading at the same sitting.

Masons Approve Conscriptorist

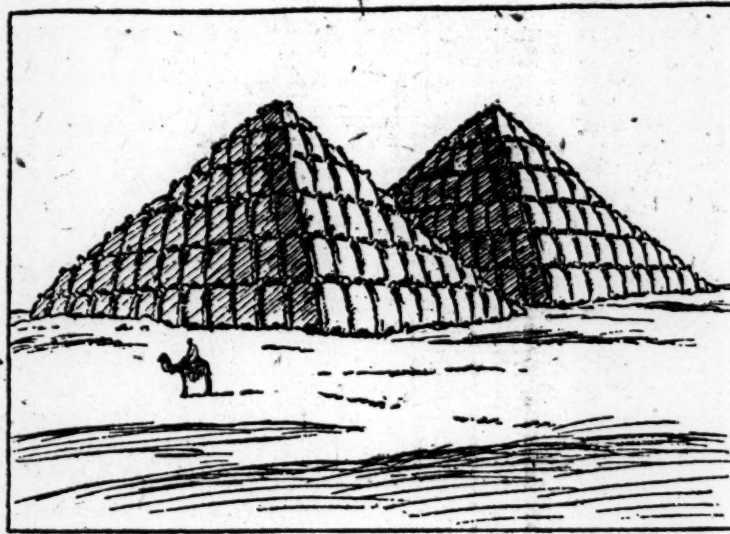
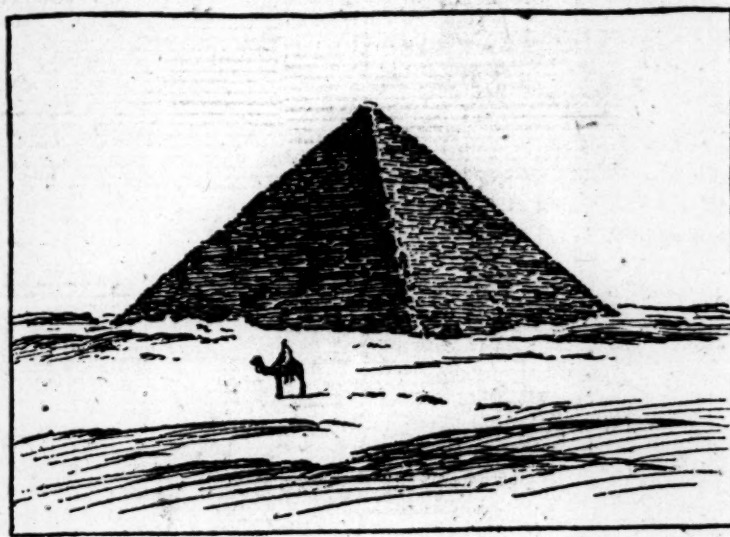
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

BELLEVEILLE, Ont.—At the annual meeting here of the grand lodge of Canada last night, the retiring grand master insisted that compulsory service should be enforced. In the course of his address he said: "Let it fall where it may, so that our promise may be fulfilled, that those who have been long on the battle fields, of whom the enemy has said, 'Canadians, why they never retreat or surrender,' may have a well-earned rest and that we may do our part to bring the war to an end. 'Confederation,' he continued, 'has been of wonderful benefit to the whole country and to no section of it more than to that part from which comes loudest words and violent threats to break it up, conduct which, in almost any other country than a part of the British Empire, would be deemed traitorous, and fitting punishment would be meted out for the saying. 'In the present issue of taxes one's faith in men to hear or to read the mauling argument put up against compulsory service. Why should one portion of the community fight for the safety of another which comparatively refuses to fight for itself.'"

Of the Ontario Masonic membership of 63,500 an increase of 2650 over last year, there is an honor roll of about 12,000 names.

SAMURAI SWORD FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Samurai sword 600 years old has been presented to President Wilson by J. Yoshida, a Japanese artist.



Measuring the food sacrificed to make drink
These pictures show the Great Pyramid of Egypt, above, measuring 80,000,000 cubic feet, compared with the great pyramids of food destroyed in the United Kingdom during the war, shown below, which measure 180,000,000 cubic feet

SACRIFICE OF FOOD FOR LIQUOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

An effective illustration of the extent to which food is being sacrificed in the United Kingdom in order that the manufacture of beer, ale and hard liquors may be continued, was put forth in a pamphlet recently by Arthur Mee. The title of the pamphlet was "The Fiddlers," and Mr. Mee's statement concerning the sacrifice of food for drink was as follows:

The War-Work of the Food Destroyers

There are hundreds of great Food Destroyers in the United Kingdom. The man-power at their service, spread over our breweries and distilleries, numbers hundreds of thousands of men; their capital is hundreds of millions. This is a summary of the work they did in the first 1000 days of the war:

They sacrificed 4,400,000 tons of grain and 340,000 tons of sugar, enough to ration the whole United Kingdom with bread for 43 weeks and sugar for 33 weeks.
They took from every kitchen cupboard in the land 600 lb. of bread and 76 lb. of sugar.
They destroyed bread and sugar to last every child under 15 for every day of the war.
They took from the pockets of our people £500,000,000.
They used up labour and transport for lifting over 50,000,000 tons. By sea they used up 60 ships of 5000 tons; by rail their raw materials would fill 950,000 wagons, and make a train 3500 miles long; and their barrels of beer alone would fill 4,500,000 wagons.

The Food Being Destroyed Now

The food shortage came in sight at the beginning of 1917, and in the first four months of the year 400,000 tons of grain were destroyed for alcohol.

There are in bond 156,000,000 gallons of spirits, all of which could be used for munitions, but the Government allows it to be hoarded up for 1921, and makes new alcohol by destroying food.

The Government has therefore been destroying food to save distillers' stocks, which it should commandeer, and even now the

Total destruction of food in brewing and distilling is at least 1800 tons of grain and over 100 tons of sugar a day.

The total destruction of bread equals 6,000,000 quarter loaves a week.

Brewers' sugar is good pure sugar wherever colour does not matter, but we do not count distillers' sugar in this book, as it is very inferior. We count Barley at 60% of value, and Maize at 80%.

At that rate This year's food destruction for alcohol will equal 7 weeks' bread rations and 4 weeks' sugar rations for the whole United Kingdom.

It would feed all London for over 40 weeks.

We have seven critical weeks in this summer, and this year's destruction of food would carry us through.

Beer alone is taking 10 lb. of sugar a year from every kitchen cupboard, and an ounce of sugar a day from every soldier.

That is what drink is doing at this moment with the shadow of famine creeping on.

"He that withholdeth the corn the people shall curse him."—Proverbs.

CHINESE CABINET IS NOW COMPLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chinese legation has received a cablegram stating that the Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of the following: Minister of the Interior, Tang Hua Luag, formerly minister of education.

Minister of Communications, Tsao Kuli Lin, formerly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and later Minister of Communications.

Minister of Finance, Laing Chi Chow, Minister of Justice, Lin Chang Ling, Minister of Agriculture, Chang Kuo Kan.

The present Minister of Education retains his post.

AMERICAN FLEET TO VISIT ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has formally announced the acceptance of Argentina's invitation for the American naval squadron to visit Buenos Aires, which came while the squadron was visiting other South American countries.

Admiral Caperton was instructed to pay the visit at his convenience.

LICENSES TO ISSUE AT MANY PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to a question as to how ports not having branch offices of the Department of Commerce might obtain licenses, Secretary Redfield, on Wednesday, gave out the following statement:

"Instructions have been given to arrange, as rapidly as possible, for the issuance of licenses at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston and Los Angeles. Some applications filed at these ports may require reference to Washington, but as many as possible will be handled locally. Issuance of licenses at other ports will be considered as the need for so doing may develop."

FOREIGN SERVICE AERO BOARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A foreign service committee, with William G. Sharp, American Ambassador to France, as chairman, to keep a record and roster of American fliers in Europe and to render them emergency aid, has been announced by the Aero Club of America. The committee will also disburse funds to be put at its disposal by the club for relief work among fliers.

PRESIDENT PARDONS WOMEN PICKETS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today issued a formal pardon for the 16 Women's Party militants now serving a 60 days' sentence at Occoquan workhouse for attempting to picket the White House. He made no statement with regard to his action, merely filling out a single pardon paper, with the names of the 16 women.

At the headquarters of the Woman's Party it was stated by Miss Lucy Burns, acting chairman, that the militants would be glad to get out, "so they may continue their activities."

Mrs. Mayo Wife of Farmer

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Mrs. Louise Parker Mayo, one of the 16 suffragists who were sentenced in Washington to serve 60 days in the workhouse for participating in a Bastille Day celebration in front of the White House, which resulted in blocking the traffic, is the wife of a farmer in the northern part of this town. Miss Katherine Mayo, her daughter, said that she hopes her mother sticks to the cause, but also wants her to be out of jail soon. There are four sons, one of whom is at M. I. T. and another is a graduate of M. A. C.

ARMY DRAFT IS SET FOR FRIDAY

Ceremony to Take Place in Cap-
itol—War Department Sends
Out Details of Procedure for
Information of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The draft for the national army will take place tomorrow morning at 9:30 it was announced at the capital this afternoon. The drawing will take place in room 226 of the Senate office building.

Draft System Explained

All Registered to Be Drawn With
Order of Examination

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today announced the system of drafting that will fix the order in which America's millions must step forward for service. The entire registration rolls of more than 9,650,000 men will be drafted and the order of their examination determined at this drawing. The procedure will consume only about an hour. At the end of the drawing, every man on the rolls may know the order of his liability for service. Only 1000 numbers will be drawn and 11 others to fix the order of the "thousands."

The 1000 numbers are printed on small squares of paper, black on one side. These are rolled up and inserted in gelatine capsules with the black side outward. To insure absolute accuracy, the capsules are reposing in 10 glass globes—100 in each—sealed and locked in the War Department vaults. At the hour of the drawing, the 1000 capsules will be poured into a huge glass globe and stirred by a blind-

(Continued on page six, column six)

ANTISECTARIAN PLANS MULTIPLY IN CONVENTION

Delegates on Massachusetts Con-
stitution Now Have Choice
Among Three Amendments

A choice among three amendments relative to prohibiting public appropriations to sectarian and other institutions under private control is now offered to the delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

They are: The Anderson amendment, applying only to sectarian institutions; the Curtis amendment, applying to all institutions under private control except certain libraries, hospitals, homes, etc.; and the proposed substitute for the Curtis amendment, which excludes public appropriations, after 1925, to "any institution not under the exclusive control of public officers."

All three amendments now contain a guarantee of the "free exercise of religion," a term used in the Federal Constitution, and in many of the State constitutions. The proposed substitute for the Curtis amendment, which some delegates believe should be accepted because it will permit the State to complete its contract to aid certain non-sectarian educational institutions for a few years more, reads as follows: "The General Court shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor after the year 1925 shall the Commonwealth or any political division thereof make any grant or appropriation of money or property in aid of any institution not under the exclusive control of public officers."

One argument put forward for substituting this amendment for the Curtis proposal is that the former is short and straight to the point. On the other hand, the Curtis amendment was lengthened in part for the express purpose of exempting libraries, charitable institutions, etc., which would be cut off from public appropriations after 1925 by the "substitute," and whose

(Continued on page four, column one)

PROSPECTS FOR CONVENTION IN IRELAND BRIGHT

Sir Horace Plunkett Says East
Clare Election Has Improved
Outlook—Moderate Sinn Fei-
ners Under Misapprehension

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

"Far from East Clare having blasted the prospects of the Irish convention or conference, it has improved them." This statement was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Sir Horace Plunkett, leader of the Irish agricultural cooperative movement and himself selected by the Government as one of their nominees, in discussing some points in connection with the convention, and some objections urged against it. The Irish convention will meet for the first time on July 25 in Regent House, Trinity College, under the temporary presidency of Mr. H. E. Duke, the Irish Secretary, but the result of East Clare had caused a depression in the British press as to the convention's prospects.

The extremists of any party, Sir Horace remarked, have no use for the convention in any case, so East Clare makes no difference from that point of view. It is true the Sinn Feiners, who won so handsomely in East Clare, have refused to come into the convention, which should more properly be called a conference, but I believe moderate Sinn Feiners who are, I think, a large body, have taken up this attitude under a complete misapprehension.

The convention, Sir Horace remarked with a smile, has not been put forward as a solution of the Irish question. It is simply a body of Irishmen in Ireland which will try to arrive at a solution to be submitted to the judgment of the Irish people. The convention is not a legislative body.

So far as the East Clare result is concerned, Sir Horace remarked, there is no need to worry about it. At the worst, it makes the people in Ireland think. The Sinn Fein movement has made the Irish people think, and there is nothing I long for more than that Irishmen should begin to think for themselves.

"I do not doubt for a moment," Sir Horace said, "that every considerable section of Irishmen will find in the convention as it is now constituted, individuals who can put its views with force and skill, and all those attending the convention will have before them the necessity of formulating a plan which will commend itself to the judgment of the country as a whole and not merely to the judgment of a party; and when it comes to constructive work it must be remembered that, while every delegate will be able to criticize, only a few of those present will have the technical knowledge required for drafting a bill. As I said in a recent speech, one Alexander Hamilton would do the whole job, and no one who knows the way such work has to be done would be surprised to find a bad convention drawing up a good report or a good convention drawing up a bad report."

The Christian Science Monitor representative in this connection asked Sir Horace what he thought of the Sinn Fein alternative, namely to press for separate Irish representation at the peace conference. "How," Sir Horace asked, "would Ireland, in the present circumstances, decide on her representatives? Supposing it was possible for her to send representatives, what would they demand? Irishmen are far from unanimous as to the government they desire. Moreover, would the representatives of European nations be disposed in the midst of their overwhelming labors to undertake the settlement of the Irish question, complicated by this modern development of Irish disagreement?"

"It seems to me," Sir Horace added, "that in the convention, Irishmen have presented to them a much more practical proposal, which I believe is a genuine effort by the British Government, with the whole-hearted approval of the British people, whose thoughts and energies are now absorbed in vastly greater issues, to allow Irishmen to settle their own destiny. It is a conference of Irishmen in Ireland, such as Irishmen have always desired, and it is a conference which is free to thrash out any plan it pleases, guided solely by the interests of Ireland."

"For these reasons, I sincerely hope that those who now stand out will yet come in, as they see just what the convention is doing. I am not without hope that the moderate Sinn Fein party will yet do so. The strength of that moderate Sinn Fein is its idealism, its desire to concentrate Irish thought and energy to the service of Ireland, and where a finer opportunity of doing this is secured than in a meeting where it will find represented every section of that community to which it is endeavoring to recommend its policy? I would most strongly urge them to rise to the height of a great possibility and to bring their talents to the convention. However that may be, you may say," Sir Horace concluded, "that I am by no means unhopeful as to the prospects of the convention."

RUSSIAN TIME IS ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Legal time in Russia has been advanced 60 minutes from July 14 to Sept. 13.

The Alsatiens see through Germany's ruse in declaring for a peace with no annexations and no indemnities. Germany means by that, give us back our colonies, return to the status quo as though nothing had happened, and take away nothing we now have, and force us to pay no indemnities for what we have done to help all small nations. They want that. The Alsatiens want the democratic nations of the world to fight until the German people are forced to see how they have been misled by the junkers, until there can be a peace in which the small nations shall, by their own volition, be awarded their

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—In the course of an interview, J. Cutshaw Sanders, managing director of a Johannesburg (S. A.) firm of iron castings manufacturers, who was in Montreal for a few days, stated that gold was being produced from the Rand mines at the rate of \$100,000 per annum, the enormous output has been absorbed by the British Government on the declaration of war. Experts, he said, estimate that the mines will hold out for at least 50 years, and probably 100. Prospects of trade between South Africa and Canada were very good, and ready Canadian iron was exceedingly well thought of, comparing favorably with the English article.

Alsace and Lorraine, I repudiated that historic and legal fraud—a lying liebleistic. (The Chamber rose and cheered.) . . . Gentlemen, if America has entered this war, it is as the champion of the Council has said, by giving this war its profound meaning, by recognizing its character, its moral and democratic color. She entered the war after having studied its origins, and thus brought us fresh, though unnecessary, testimony as to the purity and the justice of our cause by her recognition that the responsibility of the war lies with the Central Empires. America has no more intention than you have, by public calumny or tacit insinuations, of allowing herself to be shaken.

She has entered the war because the time has come to finish the con-

RAILROAD DEFAULTS INTEREST

A special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Canada

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Government of British Columbia has received notice from the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, that it is unable to meet the installment of interest for July, due on the bonds guaranteed by the Provincial Government. The obligation amounts to \$423,000, which brings the grand total up to \$476,827 of the company's defaulted interest, and which the Government has had to pay.

otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining, and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916. Lord Runciman, chairman of the committee, issued an interim report in July, 1915, and a final report in the following October. Stated briefly the committee recommended a minimum guaranteed price for wheat over a period of years, and the introduction of local war agricultural committees to stimulate production. With reference to corn production, Mr. Prothero said: "The whole thing depends first of all on a guaranteed minimum price for a term of years; and secondly, upon the provision of the requisite labor, horses, fertilizers, and so on." This money resolution gave an opportunity for criticism of the bill, which was entered in the bill of which full adoption was taken. Many speakers pointed out that the measure would have no effect, without adequate labor, horses, machinery, and fertilizers.

In a closely reasoned and friendly speech, Mr. Runciman stated, with reference to a minimum guarantee, that he would prefer to extend the power of the Wheat Commission who now have control of the whole of the

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (visit Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

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WISCONSIN DRY CAMP BILL

MADISON, Wis.—Another liquor bill has been added to the accomplishments of the 1917 Legislature, says the State Journal.

Approval has been given to the measure prohibiting the sale of liquor at retail within three miles of the military camps at Camp Douglas and Sparta and others that may be established.

LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that in consideration of the necessity for providing seed wheat for early sowing next season, the Top Production Department are proposing to buy seed wheat of the 1916 crop, threshed after the 1st of June. The wheat offered must be dry, of good natural weight, and it is important that it should be well cleaned. Until further notice, the department will offer for such wheat a premium above the maximum price for milling wheat. It is requested that farmers, having wheat which they believe to be fit for early autumn sowing, should offer the grain to the merchant with whom they usually deal and that at the same time they state the variety and approximate quantity. The merchant, who will submit a sample to the local seed wheat purchasing committee, will, should they desire, obtain a suitable price by completing the purchase of the wheat at the price authorized by the committee and arrange all details of the transaction.

We publish every Thursday

Helpful

Messages

from

Gelatine

Headquarters



Home of Knox Gelatine

No. 21

In making ice creams, ices and sherbets, by adding a little KNOX Sparkling Gelatine you will make them smoother and they will remain firm much longer. This you can prove by trying my Knox Lemon Ice recipe which is printed below.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
President.

KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

(Granulated)

Knox Lemon Ice

Soak 1 teaspoonful KNOX Sparkling Gelatine in 1 tablespoonful cold water 5 minutes. Make a syrup by boiling 4 cups of water and 2 cups sugar 20 minutes, and add dissolved gelatine and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lemon juice; cool, strain and freeze. If orange ice is desired, make as above, substituting 2 cups of orange juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice, the grated rind of 2 oranges, in place of the $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lemon juice.

Yellow Package



Blue Package



Free Recipe Book

for your grocer's name. If you have never used Knox Gelatine, enclose 4c in stamps for print sample.

Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.
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IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW RUSSIA

M. Moutet, in Special Interview, Declares Russia, Awakened to Menace of Invasion, Will Never Accept Separate Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The first official delegate of any of the Allied Powers to reach Petrograd after the Russian revolution had become an accomplished fact was M. Maurice Moutet, Deputy for the Department of the Rhône. After spending several weeks there with his colleague, M. Cachin, M. Moutet returned to Paris with a direct message from the Russian Provisional Government and from the leaders of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee.

It will be remembered that M. Moutet was a prominent figure at the meetings of the recent national Congress of French Socialists held in Paris and later at the secret sitting of the French Chamber which resulted in M. Ribot's noted speech setting forth in unmistakable terms the objects of the war and the conditions of peace demanded by France.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris M. Moutet gave some of his impressions on the Russian situation today. He had hopes, he said, and even confidence that the situation was substantially changing for the better every week and was now assured that Russia would never be willing to accept a separate peace.

Asked if he could give his reasons for this conclusion, M. Moutet replied that, admitting that Russia was today confronted with gigantic problems, some of which seemed well nigh unworkable, she was nevertheless thoroughly awakened to the great menace of foreign invasion, not only during the war, but also after it, and that such an invasion, if not fully resisted, would cause internal disintegration, sweep away the hoped-for results of the revolution and in fact settle the fate of Russia for centuries. This awakening had been so real that all the other problems, great though they were, had fallen into quite a secondary position. The present vital question for Russia was, could she accomplish her freedom from this foreign enemy by revolution and treaty, or must she fight for it and defeat her enemy?

There was, M. Moutet said, a large section of the people in Russia who had thought that possibly negotiations might succeed, but he thought he understood how they had fallen into this mistake. A long and intimate knowledge of the country had enabled him, during his recent visit there, to get very close touch with all shades of opinion, and he had arrived at the conclusion that the revolution was based on the desire for an international application of the great fundamental elements of the Socialist ideal, an ideal which not only demands democratic government and democratic diplomacy, but which insists upon the international adoption of the same.

M. Moutet went on to explain that the fact must not be overlooked that the leaders of all the different phases of thought in the great movement of the revolution had held ideas that were extravagantly theoretical. These ideas, however, since the establishment of the Provisional Government, had received some rude, but salutary shocks, with the result that the practical effect of the political ideals of the Revolution had been considerably modified.

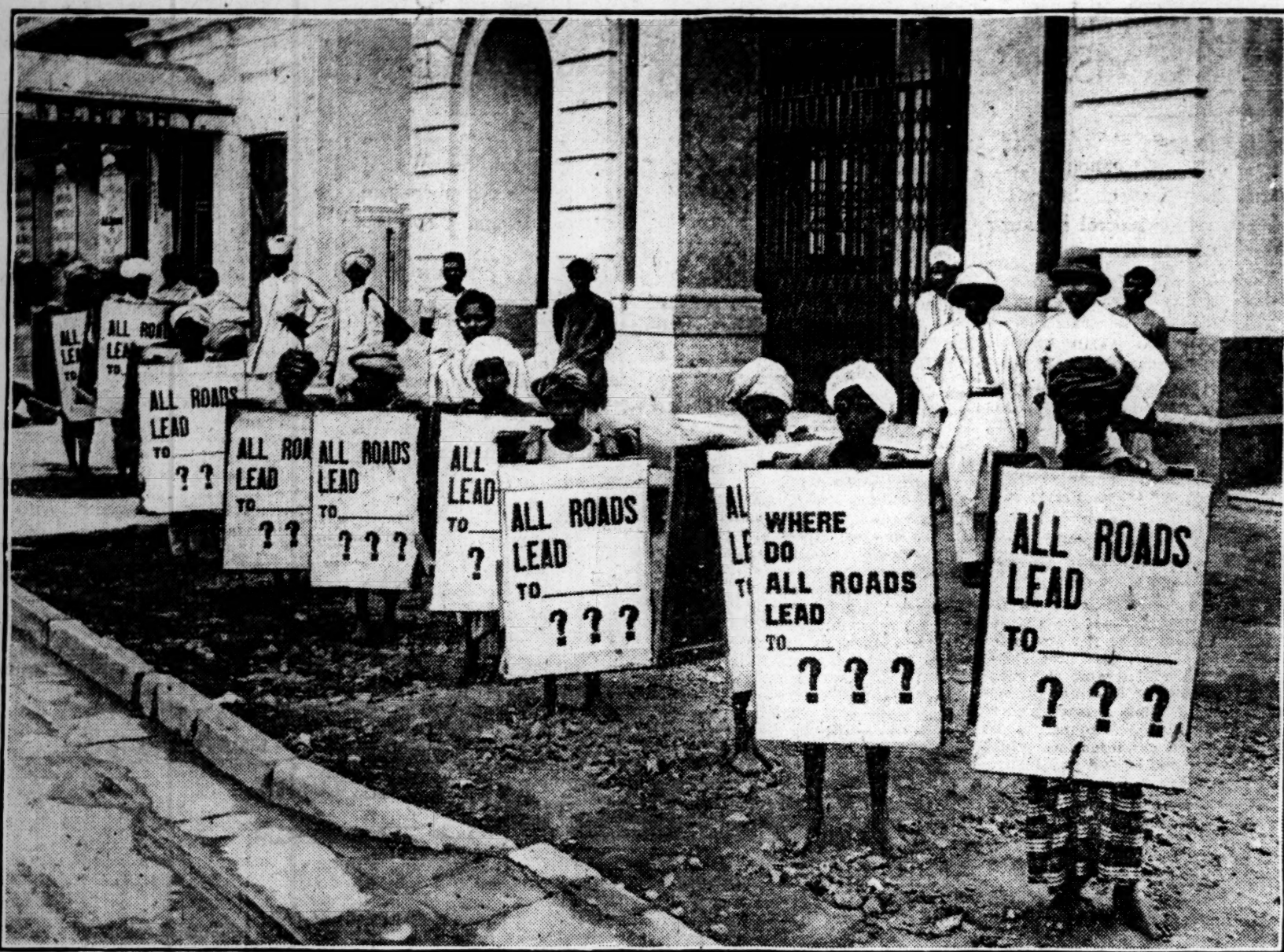
One began to recognize, he said, that that same mental quality of the nation which lent itself to such idealistic imagination and which, in a sense, might be said to have caused the Revolution to go to the lengths that it had, would probably prove to be its salvation, for it would be ready to estimate fairly and quickly some of the political realities of the present situation.

When the old régime was abolished and the new one established in Russia, the spirit of revolutionary idealism rose to such a height of enthusiasm and optimism that it was believed that those ideals themselves possessed a force which could settle the war. In a word, that all the nations of the earth would want to adopt them the moment they were brought to their notice.

In this conclusion, said M. Moutet, lay the fundamental error of the Russian revolutionists. They believed that their formula of no annexations, no indemnities, no humiliation, etc., would appeal to the proletariat of the entire world and arouse in them such a sense of world freedom as would of itself be alone sufficient to destroy for ever all imperialism, militarism and autocratic government, and influence and permit of a peace dictated and consummated by international democracy. Before this millennium could be reached, however, there were many progressive steps to be taken and some of these Russia had ignored.

It had been generally thought in Russia that these results would be accomplished by an international congress, and that at such a congress the German representatives, and eventually the German people would be converted to the Russian ideal to which they would give effect by doing in Germany what had already been accomplished in Russia.

M. Moutet said that he was convinced that the Russian people sincerely believed this, but he himself was of course emphatically of the opposite opinion. He was, however, in favor of the cupress, since he thought it would furnish an occasion for convincing the Russian revolutionists of the error of their views on this point, and establish clearly and unmistakably what he believed to be the



Advertising the war loan in Calcutta

WAR LOTTERIES CONDEMNED BY CLERGY IN INDIA

Government's Decision to Sanction War Loan Plan Occasions Disappointment

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A sharp cleavage of opinion has declared itself between the Government of India, and possibly the majority of the British residents in India on the one hand, and a considerable body of Christian missionaries on the other. The divergence has arisen in consequence of the decision of the Government to sanction the holding of lotteries with a view to swelling the subscriptions to the Indian war loan, whose slow progress has occasioned not a little disappointment. The two principal lotteries are being run by the Calcutta Turf Club in Calcutta and the Western India Turf Club in Bombay, the modus operandi being the usual one of issuing a large number of tickets for small amounts, pooling the proceeds of these and investing them in the various loans, and dividing the total, after deducting certain expenses, into a limited number of prizes, some of them amounting to lakhs of rupees.

By sanctioning these lotteries and sweepstakes, the Government has admittedly gone back upon the policy which it has steadily pursued for half a century, viz., a stern refusal to tolerate public lotteries. It is true that gigantic sweepstakes organized by the turf clubs have been run each year for many years; but by sedulously preventing any mention of them in the newspapers the authorities of the turf clubs were able to preserve the pious fiction that they were purely private affairs and, although the fact itself was notorious, the authorities were enabled conveniently to ignore it.

Now that the lotteries have not merely official sanction, but encouragement, the newspapers are flooded with loud advertisements booming them, and the public, under the double stimulus of excitement and patriotism, is supporting them in large numbers. Nor, until the voice, first of a single missionary, Isabel Angus, and then several missionary conferences, was raised, was there the slightest indication that the new departure was looked askance at by any section of the community.

The Calcutta missionary conference met recently, and decided on the following remonstrance on the motion of the Bishop of Calcutta, seconded by the Rev. J. D. Sinclair, a Scots Free Church minister:

The conference records its profound sympathy with the Government in the present conflict, recognizing the magnitude and the sacredness of the cause which is represented by the British and allied forces in the war, and desires to do all that is in its power to support and to commend the war loan to the people of India, but it holds that it is unworthy of the Government of India to have recourse in its own hour of need to methods of raising money which it has, for many years past, condemned as injurious and made illegal in the case of others. The conference believes that such action cannot but result in gravely weakening an authority which is ultimately a moral authority resting on the moral standard which the Government represents.

The conference claims to possess an intimate knowledge of the mind and outlook of various classes of Indians, and in making this protest against the official sanctioning of public gambling it has in view not only the honor of the Government of India, but also the interests of the people of this country, among large sections of whom gambling is already widely prevalent. In view of the fact that

the Government of India have no opportunity for any expression of public opinion before announcing its sanction of these schemes, it is unfortunately only possible for the conference to make its respectful, but emphatic protest against the action of Government, and to express its earnest hope that no similar sanction of public gambling will be given in the future.

The Bishop of Calcutta also denounced the lotteries in a sermon preached in the cathedral.

SOCIALIST'S STAND AGAINST MILITARISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The following letter has been sent to L'Humanité by George Hubin, Socialist deputy of Huy in Belgium. L'Humanité considers that it expresses very clearly the position which should be taken by the Socialists within the Entente, who are struggling, together with the rest of their nations, against Prussian militarism, the victory of which would mark the most abject defeat in the progress of thought, and human liberty.

"Citoyen Renaudel:

"In your article of Dec. 31 relative to the international conference, you state that the Belgians will attend that conference, Vanderwerde and de Broekere being delegates to it. Allow me as a Belgian and a Belgian Socialist deputy to announce the most complete reserve as to the significance of the so-called mandate given by the Belgian Labor Party to Vanderwerde and de Broekere. I shall not insist on the material conditions arising from the enemy occupation and which necessarily prevent all serious discussion and deliberation. I feel a moral certainty that the Belgian working class to which I belong and which I believe I know as well as anyone else, would not give a mandate to anyone to enter into relations with Germans, whether they were Socialists or members of the minority. This working class remembers that during the first year of the war not a voice of protest was raised in the Reichstag against the horror of the invasion of Belgium. It loves peace, it longs for peace, but there is something it loves better than anything else and that is justice. If Germany could obtain a peace of Scheidemann's pattern and if the Socialist parties of the allied countries had not the necessary courage and tenacity to punish that country for its crimes, that solemn proclamation of the working class itself of the triumph of brutal violence and of disloyalty to right and justice would be the end of all ideals among the people. I feel that these are too necessary to be abandoned in that way. I consider, myself, that the action of the Labor parties should express themselves not in international plavars, but at home in their respective countries, guiding them toward those objects of the war and a conduct of the war which will unite legitimate national aspirations with the fundamental necessities of democracy. It is by such action during the war that we shall be able to recognize each other after the war and constitute at last a real workpeople's international. When the German and Austrian Socialists have made a tenth part of the sacrifices for the conquest of the most elementary liberty that they have made for the King of Prussia on the field of battle, perhaps then, even if they have not succeeded, we shall be able to talk with them. The working class, in the present struggle, must not let itself be demoralized by the hardness of the sacrifices it is called upon to make. It has undoubtedly many legitimate grounds for complaint. But when the future and the very existence of its most sacred rights are in jeopardy, when its most indispensable ideal is menaced, let it always remember this admirable saying, 'I do not need hope in order to begin an undertaking nor success in order to persevere.'

FORMER SOLDIERS ENJOY WORK ON ONTARIO FARM

Minister, After Inspection, Says Plan to Settle Returned Men on Farms Is Working Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The men at Monteith who have taken up the hoe after being unfitted for wielding the bayonet are well pleased with the way the provincial plan to settle returned soldiers on farms in Northern Ontario is working out, says the Mail and Empire. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests, who with officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has just returned from a trip of inspection in the north country, said at the Parliament Buildings recently that the 25 men of the first party to take advantage of the Provincial Government's offer of a partly improved homestead farm equipped with buildings and implements for men who went from Ontario to fight for Canada and the Empire in France have settled down in earnest to profit by the grant.

The Minister found the men happy and contented and having an attitude quite at variance with the reports circulated by some agitators who have recently asserted that men who fought in France and in Flanders could not farm in Northern Ontario and content themselves successfully with conditions of the north country. The men of the first party are nearing the completion of their course of instruction on the Provincial Experimental Farm at Monteith, and are eager to get on their own locations at the site selected for the large community farm in McPherson township, on the banks of the Kapuskasing River.

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson also announced that the organization is now complete and that lumber for the construction of houses for the soldier-settlers has been ordered and will be

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NEW LOUISIANA LAWS ASSURED

Special Legislation Session Follows Governor's Recommendations—State to Control Food Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—The end of the first week of the extra session of the Legislature finds every one of the 38 subjects of the Governor's call incorporated in one or the other of the bills introduced. Thirty-six of these measures will go through by prearrangement, but opposition to the Alexandria 50-mile no-saloon bill and the Shreveport measure closing restricted districts throughout the State, bid fair to delay the session beyond the 20 days named as the limit by the call.

A widow's dower bill, eliminating a widow's priority claim to the first \$1000 of the husband's estate, and permitting farm loan banks to do business in Louisiana, is well on the way to passage. War measures to provide avenues for the state to aid the nation in the conflict with Germany also are near passage. These two were the principal subjects of the Governor's call, and there is little opposition to them.

Through lack of foresight of the public utilities commissioners of New Orleans, the bill providing funds for the public utilities board has been omitted, and a serious problem of financing this important commission confronts the city of New Orleans. The State Council for Defense and State constabulary measures developed some opposition, owing to the \$25,000 appropriation for the first and \$80,000 for the second, but this opposition has been overcome to a large extent, except that of the labor element to the constabulary measure. This, in view of present anti-I. W. W. feeling, probably also will pass and both measures be enacted early in the week.

Only one measure, the contingent expense bill, carrying \$27,000 for expenses of the extra session, finally passed both houses, but the Powell bill, assessing shares of National banks, passed the lower House and went to the Senate, where it will be passed soon. One important bill introduced by Representative Barrett late on Friday provides for exemption of all water craft from taxation forever. That takes the form of a constitutional amendment, and will be voted on by the people in 1918.

Another important bill, introduced by Representative Gay, gives the State control over all food supplies and products during the period of the war. It is modeled on the national food control bill and will be passed this week. A general road bill, giving power to police juries of parishes to issue road-building bonds, is well on the way to final passage in the Senate.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A steel trawler, a barge of 1500 tons, and a tugboat, built in the Government Shipyard have been launched from the dockyard at Walsh Island, N. S. W. Five State ministers were present at the ceremony.

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ANTI-ECONOMY STEPS PROPOSED

Kansas Women Ready to Launch Campaign Against Saving Food Until Government Stops Use of Grain for Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan. — Many Kansas women are ready to undertake an anti-economy campaign as long as the Government permits the use of grains in the manufacture of liquor. The women have served notice upon the President and Herbert Hoover, food administrator, that they are opposed to any economy in the home when the Government permits millions of bushels of grain to go into liquor, making a complete waste of this grain, instead of saving it for the use of the people of the country in helping to win the war.

Kansas, they maintain, is ready to go to any lengths in waging a successful fight against autocracy. But the State knows full well the evils of liquor and the benefits of prohibition, and the women, at least, are not in favor of the war economy plans of the Government and the Council of Defense so long as liquor is to be permitted to consume large quantities of grains suitable for human consumption.

"Our President asks all housewives to save at least one ounce of food a day, that we may win this war and the world be fed," wrote Mrs. S. Robinson of Beloit to Governor Capper. The Governor has received hundreds of letters of similar import from women throughout the State and has forwarded them to Washington.

"How much good will it do him to ask that such small quantities be saved by every housewife, and then he and Congress permit such wholesale waste of millions of bushels of grain to be made into booze that will certainly damn our boys and eventually work our defeat in this great war."

There does not seem to be any organization back of this campaign. It is a spontaneous uprising of women and many men of the State. Kansas produces large quantities of barley and rye. The elimination of the whiskey from the country was only a half-way measure in the belief of the Kansans.

The Kansas Council of Defense has taken a stand opposed to the use of grains in the manufacture of liquors, and the council is conducting a campaign to increase the Kansas wheat acreage to exceed 10,000,000 acres. It has recently completed the campaign that gave the State the largest acreage of spring crops ever recorded.

Congressional War Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Weeks has offered as an amendment to the Food Control Bill his resolution providing for the creation of a joint committee of Congress on the conduct of the war to cooperate with the President. He declares that sentiment in favor of this committee has grown rapidly. Action on the resolution introduced some time ago was held up, it is understood, at the request of the President.

ANTISECTARIAN PLANS MULTIPLY

(Continued from page one)

Friends, it was believed, would oppose any proposition which included this prohibition.

According to Professor Anderson, who attended a conference of several delegates and a few citizens who are interested in the educational institutions which the State is now aiding, notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, there was no general agreement to the proposed substitute amendment. Last night, Mr. Anderson made the following statement:

"The rumors that I had given my consent to a compromise, on the lines of the Curtis amendment but in a briefer form, are an entire mistake. I shall advocate my amendment in the convention as the only certain way of settling the sectarian controversy. The briefer amendment which was being circulated around the convention this afternoon was finally agreed to by nobody so far as I know, least of all by myself. It would be defeated at the polls by 50,000 majority."

It is possible that the subject of accepting one or other of these three amendments may be reached in the convention late today. If so, Professor Anderson plans to move to postpone consideration to next Tuesday, but is prepared for debate if postponement does not prevail.

After considerable debate yesterday, the convention declined to substitute the minority report of the committee on elections on the Choate-Jennings case for the majority report, the vote on a roll call being 164 to 106. The majority had reported that Charles F. Choate Jr. had 1640 votes more than Mr. Jennings, and was entitled to retain his seat in the convention. Dennis J. Driscoll and James T. Moriarty spoke at length in favor of substitution of the minority report, which called for a recount of the votes in all the voting precincts of the State, contending that there was a widespread feeling that mistakes had been made in the count.

Robert A. Dean, chairman, and other members of the committee on elections, told of the retabulation by the committee of the official returns to the Secretary of State's office from the voting precincts. Because, these speakers contended, errors of tabulation had been made in the original press returns and in the tabulation by the

Governor and Executive Council, it was not necessary for the convention, in view of the retabulation by the committee on elections, to order a recount throughout the State. The margin of 1640 votes between the two candidates was a relatively wide one and not likely to be offset by a recount.

Mr. Choate was warmly applauded by both sides when, in the course of the debate, he expressed a view that every delegate's right to his seat should be beyond suspicion and that if there were any doubt, this ought to be removed. After refusing to substitute the minority report for the majority report, the convention accepted the latter report, with its view that Mr. Choate was entitled to his seat.

The convention also accepted the report of the elections committee that no action is necessary of the petition of Jasper N. Johnson of Medford for the seat of Charles F. Dutch of Winchester, from the twenty-fifth Middlesex District.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Newton the convention took from the table and recommitted the Harter order relating to the submission of the results of the convention to the people. Mr. Quincy of Boston offered an order that the committee of the whole be regarded as so much of a continuing body as to have power to assign matters before the committee. It was laid over on request of Mr. Horgan of Boston.

The committee on contingent expenses and pay roll reported the following schedule for pay of employees of the convention: Secretary, \$1000; assistant secretary, \$700; two clerical assistants, \$4 per day; one clerical assistant, \$3 a day; sergeant-at-arms, \$1000; one first assistant, \$4 a day; one secretary, \$3.50 a day; one document clerk, \$3.50 a day; two doorkeepers, \$3.50 a day; one second clerk, \$3.25 a day; one postmaster, \$3.25 a day; two assistant doorkeepers, \$3.25 a day; 21 messengers, \$3 a day each; four pages, \$2.50 a day each; one assistant postmaster, \$2.50 a day; one assistant document clerk, \$3 a day; one porter, \$2 a day. These sums are to be paid only insofar as the secretary and sergeant-at-arms shall certify that their respective employees were actually in attendance upon the convention or a committee thereof.

In executive session yesterday, the committees on the executive voted to report favorably amendments for a "cabinet" form of State government and for a form of the "short ballot" that will provide for the selection in some other way than election by all the voters of the Commonwealth of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and the Auditor. These officials will probably head divisions as members of the Governor's cabinet.

The "cabinet" resolution contemplates a cabinet of seven members to be named by the Governor. It is proposed that the Legislature effect a reorganization of the State departments and boards so as to bring them under the jurisdiction of the cabinet members, and in the event the Legislature neglects to act that the Governor be given the necessary authority.

Further arguments against an amendment authorizing regulation, restricting or abolition of billboards, largely on the ground that people engaged in the billboard work would be thrown out of employment, were made before the committee on social welfare yesterday, by James A. Donovan, representing bill-posters of Lawrence, and Michael J. Shugrue of Boston, representing the New England Poster Protective Association.

SERVICE PLANNED FOR CAMP BOYS AND GIRLS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Boys and girls who will spend all or part of the summer in one of the hundreds of camps throughout the country will be stimulated to spend a portion of their time in performing some useful service for the country. At a conference of camp directors held here it was decided that the war enthusiasm of the children must be directed into wise channels of outlet.

The Woodcraft League of America is about to send its representatives to camps from Maine to Colorado to carry the results of the conference and the experience of the directors. Ernest Thompson Seton, chief, Philip D. Fagan, executive secretary, F. H. Schmidt, camp representative, and Miss Lina D. Miller, head of the girls' department, are among these representatives.

The chief industry in which all boys and girls may engage while at camp is to "put the hoe behind the flag," in helping raise food for the soldiers and for those at home. Thousands of boys and girls will conduct gardens of their own or will work for farmers near the camps.

REGIMENTAL CLASSES KNOWN BY NUMBERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Designating regiments of the war armies by number and branch of service only will be modified, it is announced, so that it will be possible to determine from the number itself whether the regiment is a part of the Regular Army, the National Guard or the National Army.

Under the plan, the Regulars will be numbered upward as now from the First Infantry, etc. The National Guard regimental numbers will begin at the One Hundred and First Infantry, etc. Similarly the National Army numbers will begin at 301.

PEAS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Contracts for 500,000 cases of canned peas for the Army and Navy for the coming year were announced as awarded in a statement by the Public Information Committee with the comment that the price provided for is "much below the present market."

ATLANTIC CABLE LINES CENSORED

Secretary Daniels Extends Control Over Communications Pursuant to Authority Delegated by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Wednesday morning signed the formal order for the extension of the cable censorship to all transatlantic undersea communication. This action was taken under authority of the following executive order, issued April 23:

"Whereas, The existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had,

"Therefore, By virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons, owning, controlling or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables, are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under the rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned. This order shall take effect from date.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

"Since May 4," said Secretary Daniels, "a cable censorship has been in effect with respect to South and Central America, Mexico, and the Orient. Transatlantic cables were exempted temporarily, out of our desire to learn the workings of the French and British censorships, in order to assure effective cooperation without duplication."

Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has been conducting this study, and his recommendation, made as the result of investigation and conference, carries with it an effective plan of procedure.

Commander David W. Todd, director naval communications, will continue his executive direction of the cable censorship, and the New York office is in charge of Commander Arthur B. Hoff.

GREAT FORESTS OF CANADA NOW WELL PRESERVED

Second in Importance Only to Agriculture, Are Guarded Carefully From Fires

OTTAWA, Ont. — Although the forests of Canada comprise one of our most important natural resources, their conservation has never received adequate administrative consideration, says the Citizen.

To the early pioneer, the forest was an enemy to be destroyed in order that lands might be made ready for the plow and settlement become possible. Thus, in the early days, the removal of the forest cover, through the joint agencies of lumbering and fire, was regarded as a necessary step toward the redemption of the country from a wilderness condition.

In those days the population was small, Government revenues were meager, the forests were considered inexhaustible and fires were regarded as a by no means unmixed evil. Forest fire protection was thus given little thought, or was considered either unnecessary or entirely impracticable. As a result, enormous damage was done in all parts of the country by forest fires, which raged over many thousands of square miles.

Today, the people of Canada are coming to a keener realization of the actual situation. The forests of Canada have been reduced by fire to a mere fraction of their former volume, and it is now known that they are anything but inexhaustible. In fact, Canada probably has not more than one-fourth as much saw timber as the United States.

No other agency has been so injurious to the movement for the protection and conservation of our forests as the pernicious and fallacious statement that our forest resources are "illimitable" and "inexhaustible." These statements have frequently been made by men who knew that they had no foundation in fact but who desired to prophesy pleasant things.

A fact of the most vital importance is that probably 70 per cent of the gross area of the nine provinces of Canada must always be chiefly valuable for the production of timber, because of unfavorable conditions of soil or climate, which limit or prohibit agricultural development. The interest of the present, but more especially of the future, demand imperatively that this vast area of non-agricultural soil be made to contribute its proper share to the upbuilding and development of the greater Canada that is to be. This can be accomplished only by so handling the lands that they will be made to produce successive crops of timber. The exploitation of the forest comprises one of the great basic industries of Canada, second only in importance to agriculture. Millions of dollars are paid annually in wages, and thousands of wood-using industries are directly dependent upon the sup-

ply of raw material which comes from the forest.

The importance of the forest in our national economy becomes more keenly realized as a result of war conditions. The raising in Canada of several forestry battalions for service overseas emphasizes the imperative need for all classes of timber in connection with offensive and defensive operations at the front. Undoubtedly, also, vast quantities of timber will be required from Canada for reconstruction in Europe after the conclusion of hostilities.

Both directly and indirectly, the forest will play an important part in the payment of the great war debt with which the country will be confronted. The thousands of wood-using industries comprise an important element in the list of taxpayers, and no argument is needed to prove the vital necessity for a permanent supply of raw material, to insure their perpetuation.

Fortunately, the great bulk of non-agricultural forest lands is still the property of the crown. The total revenue paid direct to Government treasuries, provincial and Dominion, from crown timber lands, is nearly \$7,000,000 annually. During the past 10 years, the Province of Ontario has received a direct revenue from crown timber lands of nearly \$17,000,000. For Quebec, the figure during the same period is more than \$13,000,000. The necessity for direct taxation has been decreased to this extent. With proper care, and as stumpage values rise—as they must—these revenues may be greatly increased.

Fire is, and always has been, the greatest enemy of the forest. However, notable advances have been made in recent years in reducing the enormous losses from this source. This year Ontario has reorganized its fire-reigning system on a greatly enlarged and improved basis. The advance in Quebec has, for the most part, taken place through the development of the cooperative idea in forest fire protection, more than 70,000 square miles of timber land now being within the boundaries of the four cooperative forest fire protection associations. In both provinces the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires is now in effect.

In years past, the railways were regarded as the greatest offenders in causing the destruction of forests by fire. All this is now changed, largely through the fire regulations imposed by the Railway Commission, in the carrying out of which the railway companies are cooperating loyally and effectively. The Commission of Conservation cooperates with the Railway Commission in the enforcement of these regulations.

Most of the fires which now create serious damage are due to the carelessness or neglect of the public. The situation demands a keen realization of this fact by all who have occasion to work or travel in the forest, to the end that all possible precautions may be observed to prevent the occurrence of fires.

WAR MOVE LEAK CHARGE IS MADE AGAINST MEXICO

Senator James Hamilton Lewis Says United States Has Information Pointing to Duplicity

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Administration heads have information that much of the knowledge which Germany got of the movements of American troops and of our conduct of the war was caught on the wireless stations of Mexico and transmitted to Germany," is the statement of Senator James Hamilton Lewis.

"We have reason to believe," continued the Senator, "that the ships carrying the American soldiers were betrayed to Germany through Mexico, and that the dispatches sent from the ships to this Government were caught on the wireless that was set up at a Mexican port, and that because of such information they were pursued by submarines and their landing announced in Europe days before our Navy was ready."

"The representatives of Mr. Carranza here say that this information did not go through the Carranza element; that some of these wireless stations are in control of those who are opposing Mr. Carranza, and are opposed to the United States, and from these the information could have come. Those who are accused by the Carranza people say that some of the Carranza forces have been betraying the United States from the beginning, and have never been sincere, but profess devotion that they may be used by the enemies of the United States as sources of information."

"This Government is now investigating the whole situation, and when they have the truth, the public will have it, and the United States will take such action as shall be made necessary by the disclosures."

GUN CREW THINKS IT SANK SUBMARINE

AN ATLANTIC PORT — Capt. Walter O'Brien of the French steamer Angers, and 33 members of his crew arrived at this port today, satisfied that the Angers' gun crew had sunk the submarine which on June 16 torpedoed the Standard Oil tanker John D. Archbold. The submarine attacked them while they were rescuing the crew from the tanker.

Four shots were fired at the submarine after a torpedo had missed the Angers by two feet. The last shot is believed to have struck the U-boat just after it had submerged.

HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE

John H. Mahoney of Lowell was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday on a charge of aiding and abetting a sailor to secure liquor. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was held in \$500 surety for a hearing on July 28.

LOWER FLOUR PRICE TO COME

Southern Expert Says New Crop Flour Will Be Down to \$10 Barrel Wholesale—River Traffic Named as Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La. — By the latter part of August or the first of September, flour from the new crop wheat will cost no more than \$10 a barrel in New Orleans, in the opinion of the leading flour jobbers of the city. Increase in steamboat and barge traffic, with consequent lower freight rates, from the flour centers of the North, form the basis for this opinion. The other reason held by the jobbers is that the National Food Commission will have begun active work by that time, and that food speculators will be compelled to disgorge their hoarded stocks, just at a time when the new crop flour is coming into the market, thus forcing wholesale prices down.

"New crop flour will be down to \$10 a barrel wholesale, by the end of August, in New Orleans," said Nevins Kirkpatrick, one of the leading flour jobbers of this part of the South. "Flour made out of new wheat is being offered now for future deliveries in lots of 1000 barrels, at \$10.50. Whether it will go below \$10 is hard to say until we learn just how much and how good the new crop is, but it is certain that it will not be higher than \$10. In May, the highest price for soft wheat patent flour was \$16.10 a barrel, an outrageous price that put several bakers out of business. In April the same flour had been selling at \$14.75, far too high for any reasonable profit to the people who asked that price, but still less unreasonable than the \$16.10 to which it rose in May."

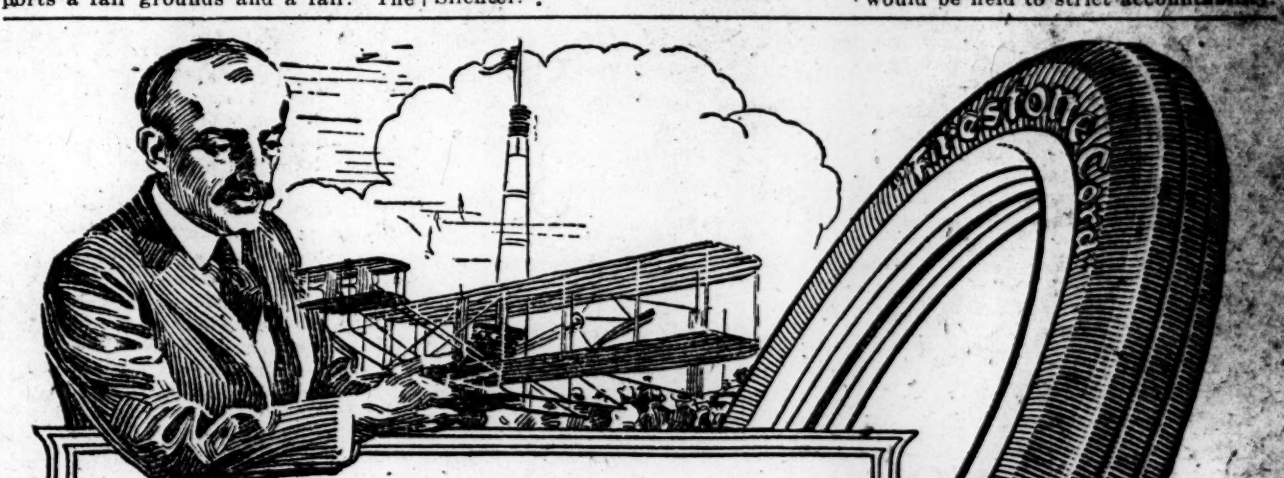
"Two things helped to reduce the price to \$12.50 and even to \$12, the figures at which flour is selling in small lots today. One was the revival of river traffic between New Orleans and Minneapolis, and the other is the apparent intention of the Federal Food Commission to deal harshly with speculators who are trying to make money out of the needs of the people during war time. When the barge lines and the steamers, and Food Commissioner Hoover get to working together, prices on flour will take a severe tumble. All the jobbers are holding off on orders until prices begin to fall, and advising the bakers and the retailers not to tie themselves up with future contracts on flour at present prices, even though they seem less than they were in April and May. We all believe that they will be much lower within 60 days."

ARGENTINE AUCTION
TO BE REPRODUCED

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Officials of the National Farm and Live Stock Show, to be held next November, have announced that an annual auction of livestock, modeled after the cattle auction of the stock show of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires, will be inaugurated this year.

At New Orleans, as at Buenos Aires, the champions will be offered for sale. In South America the price of \$50,000 for a single animal has several times been exceeded and the sale now supports a fair grounds and a fair. The

range of titles covers a wide field of special activities—canoeing and motorizing and aeronautics, the culture of the sweet pea and the microscopic examination of steel, manuals for the army officer and for the army cook, topographical drawing and a new volume of the modern mathematical texts edited by Charles S. Slichter.



Riding On Air

Masters of Transportation

In the hands of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the experimental "glider" developed into the first successful flying machine. On the 9th of Sept., 1903, at Fort Myer, Virginia, U.S.A., Orville Wright made the record-breaking flight of 45 miles in 1 hour and 46 1/2 minutes.

THE same ability to see into the future, to test carefully and then stride ahead, that has characterized great inventors, has also led to the most marked progress in the great industries. Foresight and thoroughness were the watchwords during the experimental period of the Firestone Cord Tires. They are very evident today to the motorist. Without them Super-size might have remained an unrealized dream, instead of a practical reality. And Super-size is a vitally important element of Firestone Cord success. It insures the greater air column and resilience that absorbs vibration and shocks. Super-size saves gasoline. Super-size insures Most Miles per Dollar in cord construction. The fact that over eleven thousand Firestone workers are stockholders contributes to the consistently superior performance of these Super-size Cords.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
654 Beacon St., Governor Square, Boston, Mass.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Firestone

PLAN MADE TO APPORTION COAL

Operators Called Upon to Supply Government's De- mands to Be Protected by Pooling Arrangement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In order to apportion the Government's immediate requirements of coal among the operators of the country, and to adjust equitably between them the remaining business, State committees, etc., each of seven members, have been requested to report in Washington on Wednesday, July 25, that they may cooperate with the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense.

The Government needs about 8,000,000 tons of coal, including 1,500,000 tons of anthracite. It was explained on Wednesday by the coal production committee, for use of the Navy and transports, the Government departments, including cantonnements, Indian reservations and Army posts throughout the country, training stations, lighthouses and life-saving stations. Some of this coal is of a special kind suitable for use of the Navy.

Arrangements will be made, if possible, to provide the operators furnishing these special grades with a commercial supply equitably drawn from the others, so that they can supply their regular customers. These arrangements will be provided for, as far as possible, by the meeting to be held here, and by the coal production committee, acting on the information supplied by the State committees. But allotments and adjustments will be made in accordance with resolutions passed by the 300 coal operators assembled here on Tuesday, by "Cabinet officers" who are members of the Council of National Defense, or such agency or agencies as may be designated by lawful authority respecting coal for Government use, causing shippers who are not supplying the Government directly to supply their fair proportion of coal to Government shippers to take the place, ton for ton, of coal furnished the Government.

ATLANTIC CITY "CLEANUP" ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mayor Bacharach, new head of the Department of Public Safety, in succession to Director W. F. Sooy, who is going to France as a captain of artillery, will reorganize Atlantic City's Police Department on Philadelphia lines, says the Public Ledger. Mayor Bacharach gave notice of his intention, after a conference with Lieutenant Scanlon of the Philadelphia department, who is here for summer duty under special assignment by Mayor Smith at the instance of the shore executive.

Immediately after the conference, Mayor Bacharach issued a statement to the effect that there must be an absolute cleanup of the boardwalk of all disreputable characters and that safe and saloon men must adhere strictly to the law. He declared that the heads of the Police Department would be held to strict accountability.

GEN. GOETHALS MEETS DENMAN

Shipping Board in Conference With Fleet Corporation Manager—Friction Expected to Be Obviated by Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferees were resumed today by General Goethals and the Shipping Board, with a view to smoothing over the differences that have lately arisen between General Goethals and that organization. A conference was held this forenoon, and will be continued later in the day and perhaps on Friday.

General Goethals refuses to make any statement except that he has no intention of offering his resignation as manager of the fleet corporation. Mr. Denman states that he "sincerely trusts" General Goethals will not resign, and that there is absolutely no personal feeling in the affair, the only disagreement being on a matter of policy.

Mr. Denman told a representative of this bureau today that he was certain that a peaceful, unified agreement would be reached as a result of the conferences that are being held. Although the conference on Thursday brought progress, it is thought no definite agreement was reached.

Mr. Denman says that the Shipping Board will act just as soon as the whole matter has been thoroughly gone over in conference.

It is said that the Shipping Board favors commandeering, not only steel but also wooden vessels.

The request of General Goethals for a conference with Chairman Denman is the second such request made, the first request having apparently been ignored by the chairman of the Shipping Board. At General Goethals' office not a word was given out regarding the general's intentions; neither would he see any members of the press. It is thought that General Goethals is now waiting for the President to act and that he does not care to commit himself to a statement until some definite action has been taken.

As one of the probable reasons for the difficulties which have sprung up, it is pointed out in Washington circles that the fact that General Goethals has been accustomed to action, and the fact that he was given carte blanche to carry out his own plans in the building of the Panama Canal, accounts to a large extent for the present difficulties.

Payment for Ships

Marine League President Thinks Allies Should Aid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Denman, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, expresses the opinion that the freight earnings of wooden ships during the war would more than pay for their construction, according to correspondence made public today. The suggestion was made in a telegram sent to Mr. Denman by P. H. W. Ross, president of the National Marine League, an organization seeking to extend American commerce, that the Allies should help to pay for wooden ships built to transport food for their use.

If the United States builds wooden ships that will be useless to this country, solely to aid its allies, Mr. Ross said, "it is a fair proposal that our allies should relieve us of their pro rata of the wooden wastage after the war."

COSTA RICAN LAND TAX ACTION TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At an extraordinary session of the Costa Rican Congress land legislation of a detailed and radical character was enacted, says a Congress report. Previously land in this country was not subject to taxation. Provision for the levying of an income tax was made at the same session.

On October 25, 1916, was issued an executive order requiring ownership to be proved before the registration of trade-marks. This protected foreign manufacturers from the pirating of their devices. No tariff changes of consequence occurred during the year, except a slight alteration in the section applying to plaster of Paris. As all duties are based upon the gross weight of goods, light packing is essential, but it must be durable in order to stand transportation by sea and rail and distribution by cactars.

UNITED STATES BUYS ARGENTINE CHEESE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A market for Argentine cheese has developed rapidly in the United States during the past year, say a commerce report. Until the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the cheese of this South American country was practically unknown here. In the year mentioned Argentina shipped 250 pounds, valued at \$50. During the succeeding fiscal year there were no purchases but a substantial trade has sprung up during the year that closed June 30, 1917. The greater part of this was in 1917, so that the trade may be said to have developed in the past few months.

The rapidity of increase is indicated by the figures for April, 1917, as compared with those for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916. Imports of Argentine cheese for April, 1917, amounted to 27,543 pounds, valued at \$54,373, while those for the last six months of the preceding year were 133,150 pounds, valued at \$25,982. The quantity for the single month, therefore, was more than twice as great as for

the six months, and the value was more than three times as great. Figures for the first six months of this year were: January, 138,863 pounds valued at \$28,474; February, 48,208 pounds valued at \$12,734; March, 167,557 pounds valued at \$48,644; and May, 217,756 pounds valued at \$69,558.

Secretary Clark, of the office of United States Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, states that a firm of commission agents in that city has inquired about the possibility of finding a sufficient number of buyers in the United States to take 20,000 kilos (44,000 pounds) of Regiano cheese per month. This is an Argentine product, made in imitation of the Italian Regiano cheese. It is put up in the ordinary form of a flattened sphere weighing about 20 kilos (44 pounds) per cheese. As in the case of the Regiano cheese, it is prepared for export with about four cheeses to a case. It is impossible to quote a price which would apply to a future date, but an idea of the value of this Argentine product is given by figures which were reported early in June, when the price alongside vessel was 3.05 to 3.10 pesos per kilo (about 59 or 60 cents per pound).

GRAIN SHIPS HELD WITH CARGOES AS EMBARGO FALLS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Control of exports by the Government has gone into effect, and there will be no more shipments cleared for neutral nations or the Allies without licenses from the Department of Commerce, says the News. Collector William P. Ryan and his force of customs officials will get down to the details of arranging for ship sailings from Baltimore, and the Baltimore office is expecting further particulars from Washington.

Lying at anchor in the lower harbor and in the Patapsco River is a fleet of about 20 grain-laden vessels consigned to neutral nations, which were not able to get away before the export law went into effect. Some of them are prepared to sail as soon as they receive assurance of safe passage.

How many of these have been granted clearance papers the officials would not say, and thereby hangs a difficulty that must be settled by the Department of Commerce. It is contended by some of the shippers that the vessels already cleared might remain in port as long as their captains desired without seeking a license to sail with grain, while others were of the opinion that they should have left port as soon as cleared if they wished to avoid the ordeal of appealing for licenses.

A few of the grain fleet are said to have sailed to run the blockade without the assurance of the British Government of safe passage. Those which managed to slip away for neutral harbors in Europe, however, are expected by Washington officials to have an after-thought which will take them to Halifax for examination by the British blockade authorities before attempting to run through the allied naval lines in the North Sea.

It is contended that the action of these ships is proof of the effectiveness of the export control by the United States. It is declared that the control measures adopted by this Government will close the avenues of neutral trade with Germany more effectually than has the allied blockade.

SOCIALIST PARADE PLANS PROTESTED

It was reported today at the City Hall that Mayor Curley had received protests against the proposed mass meeting on Boston Common and parade by the Socialists next Sunday. The Mayor admitted having received a letter from George W. Anderson, United States district attorney, but would not disclose its contents. He said he had not yet decided whether to rescind the permit for the meeting and parade, and would not decide in the matter until he had conferred with Stephen O'Meara, Police Commissioner, and possibly Mr. Anderson.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, has said he had no apprehension that men in the Federal service would attempt any further disturbance of the Socialists if the proposed parade should be held. He expressed the opinion that there were too many men in uniforms that might be confused with those of the Federal service, and said he intended to take up with Government officers the question of a distinctive service uniform for the home guard.

BILLBOARD REGULATION

Authority of the General Court of the Commonwealth at the present time to regulate billboard advertising was pointed out to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention's committee on social welfare today by several persons, who appeared in opposition of a resolution, known as the "slight, smell and sound" resolve.

Among those who opposed the resolution were J. F. Welch, representing the Massachusetts State Conference of Painters; John J. Lynch, president of the painters' district council; M. F. Shaw of Revere; Joseph Engle, a business man; R. M. Armstrong, representing 1500 billposters, and Kerwin H. Fulton, president of the Poster Advertising Association.

FLYING CORPS MEN WANTED

Lieut. Alan M. Thomas, who is in Boston to obtain recruits for the British Royal Flying Corps, said today that 300 men were desired. He hopes to enlist that number within the next four weeks. Twenty-one recruits were obtained yesterday for the Canadian Army, in Boston, according to Lieut. Pierre Chevelier. The United States Navy needs especially machinists' mates, oilers, firemen, cooks and mess attendants, who will be put in the Naval Reserve.

MEN OF SIXTH SENT TO AYER

Camp at Framingham Surprised When Orders Come—Regiment Likely to Go to France as Any Other, Says General

Camp Darling, of Framingham, where the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., is encamped, received a surprise today when orders were received from the Northeastern Department for the two battalions in camp to join the battalion at Ayer. This caused some apprehension that the regiment might not be sent to France, but Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the Northeastern Department, said there was no more chance of the Sixth being left behind than any other regiment.

"The men of the Sixth are going up to Ayer because there the guard duty will be so light that they will be able to get into intensive training quickly," said General Edwards. "They may go to France shortly."

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, with several of his staff, will go to Ayer tomorrow to pick up camp sites, as he proposes to make the 27-mile march in three days with two nights of bivouac, probably at Sudbury and Littleton. It is known in New England Army circles that the officers here would prefer to keep the troops from the Northeast at Ayer or some similar camp instead of sending them to the South and then to France at the great expense which it would incur for transportation alone, and this may be the beginning of a movement to show the practicality of holding New England troops here.

Cards bearing the serial red ink draft number are being sent to all the local district exemption boards throughout the State today, and will continue until probably Saturday, when it is hoped that all the cards will have been dispatched. The names of 62 of the 122 chairmen of the local exemption board have been announced with their addresses. Director of Enrollment Charles F. Gettemy has 100 clerks working full time on the details of the registration and yesterday 70 sacks of mail were received with blank forms from Washington.

Several hundred typists have been at work in the High School of Commerce building making up lists of the names and numbers of those men liable to draft. Copies of these are now ready for distribution to the local boards, each name corresponding with its red ink number, first in triplicate for the 354 local registration boards and then quadrupled for use of the 122 exemption boards. Each copy was proofread and compared with the original for checking possible errors or omissions. Municipal buildings, public halls and theaters will probably be used by the local exemption boards.

Motion pictures will be shown tonight at the recruiting row on Boston Common. Recruiting was rather slow at all the stations yesterday. The Marines continue to seek men for the band and many are tried out every day. Cooks and bakers for the Navy, Army and Quartermasters Reserve are still urgently needed.

Night work in the trenches was carried on very successfully last night at Fresh Pond by the Harvard regiment. Five companies took part, two representing the enemy and the other three the defending forces.

Plans for using Robins Pond at the Ayer Camp for recreation purposes were discussed at the Department of the Northeast yesterday, the plans including swimming in the summer and skating in the winter, with houses built around the edge containing reading and rest rooms, an auditorium and a pavilion.

The Salvation Army announces that preparations are under way to give added impetus to the work it is already doing in France, and states that efforts will include the purchase, manning, equipment, transportation and maintenance of ambulances for the front, purchase and erection of buildings at mobilization camps which will contain reading rooms, rest accommodations, lunch counters, auditoriums for meetings and writing rooms, with adjacent grounds being used for athletic purposes.

Additional opportunity for Massachusetts soldiers to obtain instruction in conversational French is now offered as the result of cooperative arrangements just made between the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education and the Boston Public Library.

The library was proposed by Librarian C. F. D. Beldon as a central point to give enlisted men and men who have applied for commissions the same course which under the direction of the department of university extension is proving such a success throughout the State in the armories and encampments. Under the arrangements made, Greater Boston soldiers not able because of inconvenience or otherwise to obtain admission in classes in their own sections, will be admitted to the classes or classes according to the number, which will be formed and instructed in the library. There has been a wide demand for the establishment of a "school" such as will be opened in the library, probably by next week. Applications for enrollment may be made either to Mr. Beldon at the library, or to the department of university extension at the State House.

The teachers for the library "school" will be furnished by the State, as is done in the case of the classes in the armories and encampments. A registration fee of \$1 will be made to cover the cost of the lesson sheets.

Naval Training School
Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open the Baltimore unit in the chain of training schools for officers to have

charge of the United States merchant marine next Thursday instead of Professor Anderson of Johns Hopkins, who is unable to do the work. Dean Burton will return to Cambridge after a permanent instructor has been secured.

POLITICS DENIED IN BRIG.-GEN. AMES PROMOTION PLAN

Proposed Leader of New England forces Says if He Is Not Fit He Will Not Be Appointed

In a statement issued today Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames of Lowell of the Massachusetts State Guard denies that there has been any politics injected into the movement to have him appointed as commanding officer of the New England National Guard by Governor McCall and the governors of Connecticut and New Hampshire. He also says that there has been no intention to embarrass the War Department and adds that "if the War Department does not consider that I am properly qualified by education, training and experience for such a command, I am certain that they will act accordingly."

In addition to the governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut signed the petition, the Governor of Vermont accompanied the petition with a letter asking for General Ames' appointment, provided Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was not available for the position, says the statement.

It is stated that the New York and Pennsylvania National Guards have their own division commanders and major-general appointed by their governors and that Massachusetts would have the same appointments if its National Guard had the necessary 20,000 enlisted men. It is further stated that the National Guard from the four states whose governors favor the appointment number more than 20,000 of the 25,000 New England guardsmen.

General Kuhn, head of the War College, also wrote a letter in regard to the appointment of Brigadier-General Ames as a major-general, and, continuing, the statement declares that the petition was presented to the Secretary of War by Senator Weeks who agreed to write letters to the other New England senators urging their assistance in the matter.

In the absence of Governor McCall, who is visiting certain State institutions and harbors, his secretary, Henry F. Long, issued a statement in which he recounted the military service and education of Brigadier-General Ames and the Governor's opinion that he was qualified for the position of major-general.

"It would appear to be much better to have our men go out together under a New England man of proper education and experience for organization and command than to go out under some regular Army man who might be spared from the regular Army," concludes Mr. Long's statement.

From the War Department have come repeated statements that the National Guard officers would be mustered into the Federal service only with their National Guard ranking. The effort to have Brigadier-General Ames appointed in supreme command of the New England National Guard instead of an officer from the regular Army, has been attributed to political influence in certain circles.

COAL DEPOSITS IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local newspapers of Buenos Aires, Argentina, claim to attribute considerable importance to the alleged discovery of valuable coal deposits near Lake Epuyen in the territory of Chubut, a region near the Cordillera and within some 200 kilometers (124 miles) of the railway at San Antonio. It is held that the deposits are extensive and of considerable thickness and that the material lies near the surface, which will make it easy to extract, says a Commerce Report.

The engineer-deputed by the Ministry of Public Works to investigate the value of the discovery has reported that the facts justify very favorable opinions. It is stated that the samples submitted are coal of high quality, obtained in pieces of large size, and leaving, on analysis, only cinders as a residue, while yielding the high figure of 8000 calories on an average.

The newspaper, La Razon, remarks that the discovery may be the starting point for solving the grave fuel problem now confronting this country. It goes on to state that the Minister of Public Works has determined to join to the railway from San Antonio to Maquichao a truck service for the purpose of transporting the coal from the mines to the railway, to be carried by the latter to San Antonio, and from there by water to Buenos Aires. It is calculated that it will cost about 30 pesos (\$12.74 United States currency) per ton to transport the coal from the mines to the railway, 7 pesos (\$2.97) for freight on the railway and 4 pesos (\$1.70) for sea freight, or 41 pesos (\$17.41) per ton in all. Should it be proven that the importance of the mines and the quality of the coal can render a profitable return to the railway, the expense of transportation would be markedly reduced by prolonging the railway lines to the mines.

According to a decree dated May 15, 1917, and published in the Boletín of the local State railways is authorized to invest up to 40,000 pesos (about \$16,800) in purchasing native coal, to be taken from the Epuyen (Chubut) coal mining properties. This decision on the part of the authorities has been reached after preliminary experiments with this coal by the management of the State railways, who claim that the results from its use are satisfactory.

BOND WITNESSES FAIL TO APPEAR

Efforts to Serve Summons on George M. Stevens and William J. Clark Are Unsuccessful—Adjournment Is Taken

When the Boston Finance Commission resumed this morning at school headquarters in Mason Street the public hearing it has been conducting into the bonding business done by the City of Boston, Robert Reid, a constable, was called to the witness stand by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt. Constable Reid testified that he had tried to serve summonses to attend this morning's hearing on George M. Stevens, manager of the Central Construction Company, and upon William J. Clark, connected with a road building material concern. The failure of these men to appear before the finance commission as well as the fact that Constable Reid had been unable to serve a subpoena upon Luke D. Mullen, president of the Charlestown Trust Company, caused Attorney Hurlburt to move an adjournment of the hearing till next Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The Finance Commission's counsel, John C. L. Dowling, and an accountant had not finished the examination of the books, checks and records of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, so Francis L. Daly, former business partner of Mayor Curley, was not required to appear this morning. The scrutiny of the Daily business books and papers will be continued and the results placed in Attorney Hurlburt's hands before the inquiry is resumed. Mr. Hurlburt asked Constable Reid about his efforts to subpoena Mr. Clark and Mr. Stevens to appear today. Constable Reid said that he had gone to Winthrop yesterday evening. He said he went to Mr. Stevens' residence, 35 Temple Avenue, that the house was locked and papers on the piazza indicated the absence of the occupants for some days. A neighbor told him that Mr. Stevens and family had gone. It was thought, to Nantasket.

The constable found Mrs. Clark at her home, 35 Sagamore Avenue, Winthrop. She said that Mr. Clark was not at home. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Clark said that her husband had gone to Providence and didn't know whether he would be able to get back home or not last night. This morning before 7 the constable went again to Winthrop. The Stevens home, of course, was deserted. At Mr. Clark's residence Mrs. Clark told him that her husband had come home late last night but that he had left early this morning for New Haven, Conn., and that he would not return until 11 tonight.

Constable Reid told of serving a summons on Luke D. Mullen two weeks ago or thereabouts. Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission said that he had excused Mr. Mullen from attendance at that time but that he had asked him to appear about one week ago. Since then Constable Reid was armed with a second summons for the Charlestown man. He has gone to the Trust Company in Charlestown and to Mr. Mullen's summer place in North Weymouth, but has not been able to find him yet to take service.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Stevens were declared yesterday by Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, the bonding agent who has now got the bulk of the city's business, to be two clients whom he interested in the Oakmount Land Company, an organization promoted as well as planned by Francis L. Daly who is a son-in-law of Peter J. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald Jr. said that Messrs. Clark and Stevens gave him \$5000 each for Mr. Daly's land company.

Attorney Hurlburt wishes to interrogate these men, especially as Mr. Fitzgerald says that he never gave them their money back, that he gave them their stock certificates, he thinks, but that the mortgage money of the land company which covered the original price was all given to Mr. Daly. Luke D. Mullen, it has been told by Edwin Fitzgerald, was a stockholder in the Oakmount Land Company. Mr. Fitzgerald says that Luke Mullen never gave him any money for the stock he has in the company. Attorney Hurlburt wishes to find out from Mr. Mullen more about his connection with the land company and also, more, if he can, about the company's methods of doing business.

Attorney Hurlburt said that he disliked to be obliged to again ask for an adjournment, but that he desired emphatically to have Mr. Stevens and Mr. Clark as well as Mr. Mullen before him and put them on the witness stand. The attorney said that the contempt proceedings against Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Francis L. Daly were continued by Judge James B. Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court, until next Tuesday morning and that he, Mr. Hurlburt, would have to appear then when the case will be finally adjudicated by the judge.

COOKING CENTER TO OPEN

A cooking center for Italians will be opened Friday afternoon in the North Bennet Street Industrial School under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party

AMUSEMENTS
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
Big bus Steamship BOBOTHY HEADFOOT
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday
CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.
NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

and the Woman's Municipal League of Boston. The course in the preparation of food substitutes, to be held every Friday afternoon, will be under the direction of a trained cooking teacher, an assistant, and a field worker.

ARMY DRAFT IS SET FOR FRIDAY

(Continued from page one)

folded man. The capsules numbered from 0 to 10 will be placed in another globe.

Another blindfolded man will draw out the capsules one by one, break them open and hand to an announcer, who will call the numbers to the tally clerks. Three tally sheets are kept and the numbers posted, as pulled, upon a big blackboard. During the drawing the capsules will be stirred continuously.

Reduced to its simplest terms, this is the method of the drawing as explained in a pamphlet issued at the Provost Marshal General's office: The drawing is merely to determine the order in which men must appear for examination in their districts.

Inasmuch as there are more than 10,000 registrants in the largest districts in the Nation and only 120 in others, the national drawing must determine the order in the smallest as well as the largest.

First the numbers from 0 to 10, inclusive, will be drawn to determine the order of the "thousand groups" on the master lists.

Next a drawing of numbers from one to 1000 to determine the order inside the "thousand groups."

For instance, if the drawing of the "thousand group" results: Eight, five, nothing, two, four, three, one, six, nine, seven, that determines the order of the groups of thousands. Then if the drawing from the one to 1000 globe starts this way, 876, 34, 1, 43, etc., through the thousand numbers, the first number on the master list would be 8000 plus 876, or 8876, the second would be 8034, the third 8500, the fourth 8001, and so on.

After the "eight thousand" have been added to the 1 to 1000 list in order, then the number—five—in the "thousand group" drawing is picked up and applied in the same way. Then the numbers immediately following the eight thousand would be 5000 plus 876, or 5876, following by 5004, 5500, 5001, through the list again.

Although only 1110 numbers are drawn it would make a list of 11,000 numbers when all the thousand groups numbers are applied. This is the "master list." It can be used in any district irrespective of the number of registrations in this way: Starting at the top of the list, the numbers that do not apply in that district are simply ignored and the boards pass down the list until any number on any registration card in that district is found. The man holding that number is the first to report in that district. The second number following on the list denotes the second man and so on down.

Officials of the War Department ask registrants to try to imagine the numbers in one long, single column list of 11 numbers. Then look down the list, ignoring all numbers except those in their district. For a registered man to find his comparative position in his district, it will be necessary to know the number of registrations in that district.

After the lottery, Provost Marshal General Crowder will send to each of the country's 4,557 districts sheets showing the order of examination. At that time the districts will have notification of the number of men they must furnish to the Army. They will call for examination of twice that number beginning at the top of their list and continue examinations until the quota is made up.

CAVALRY OFFICERS' DINE

A prediction that the present National Guard of the United States would eventually be fitted and trained as reserves to the regular army in times of peace and thereby be free from the present dual control of State and National governments was made by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in speaking at the dinner of the New England division of the United States Cavalry Officers Association at the Harvard Club last night. Other speakers included Col. John L. Howard, Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Col. F. C. Marshall, Maj. T. A. Roberts, and Col. R. L. Howes.

CHURCHES AID IN FOOD CROPS

Porto Rico Food Commission Enlisted Religious Organizations to Help Sunday Educational Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The Food Commission of Porto Rico called to its aid all of the churches of the island to help impress upon the people the necessity for planting food crops. This is the first time since the American occupation of the island brought about the separation of the church and State that the Government has requested the cooperation of the church in economic matters, and the peculiar condition arises over the possibility of a food crisis that may face the island because of the war. The commission had addressed letters to all ministers asking that Sunday, July 15, be designated as "planting Sunday."

Many thousands of circulars were posted throughout the island and distributed on "planting Sunday."

"Inhabitants of Porto Rico: Do not permit your people, of whom your family is part, to die of hunger. Plant rice, corn, beans, peanuts, garden stuffs, etc. Do something for the benefit both of your country and yourself. Plant today; do not put it off for tomorrow. Eat native products—in this way you will favor your own goods. Consider this: what you produce on your farm is already in Porto Rico; we do not have to think of the expenses, difficulties and dangers of the means of transportation that today occupy the entire world. Advise your neighbors to sow the greatest possible amount of their land. The yield can never be excessive; what we do not consume at home can be sold abroad; almost all of the world is now in war, and the whole world will seek your products."

"If we all do something, we shall evade hunger at home and have enough left to make a profit. If you cannot get seeds, or if you encounter other difficulties, do not hesitate to consult the Mayor of your town, who is disposed to aid you; or see the local agent of the Food Commission, who can give you valuable advice; or address us, by writing or in person, and we will do our best to help you overcome your difficulties."

Every alcalde in the island was authorized to assist in procuring and distributing seed for planting, and in addition the commission had 40 agricultural representatives stationed in all sections of the island, to help instruct and advise what crops should be planted.

ARGENTINA REVOKES DUTY REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting upon the solicitation of the League of Commerce Defense, the Argentine Minister of Finance on April 30, 1917, revoked the previous ruling whereby articles specified in the tariff as dutiable upon weight including inner packing were to pay duty on the gross weight when imported in a single case or similar container, says a Commerce Report.

The original ruling, which had been appealed from and was affirmed on Dec. 9, 1916, was to have become effective on May 1, 1917, but as a result of the present decision articles not dutiable on gross weight will continue to be weighed without the packing case, regardless of the presence or absence of the nature of the inner packing.

Among the reasons assigned for the repeal of the regulations are that many classes of goods, especially hardware, are generally imported in a single case and that the enforcement of the ruling would be equivalent to a surtax or fine upon the importer entirely disproportionate to any possible loss of revenue to the treasury, through absence of inner containers or packing.

ORGANIZATIONS THANKED

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association has issued a statement of thanks to the various organizations which have helped in the food conservation canvass work. Municipal clubs, women's clubs, settlement organizations, Boy Scouts of America, food conservation committees and churches received the message of appreciation.

Store closes daily at 5 P. M.

Filene's

Store closed all day Saturday

Misses' Tubskirts

Misses' widevale corduroy skirts, \$3.95 (Sketched)

We have had rich white corduroy tubskirts before at \$3.95, but not such a pretty style. Some unusual gabardine tubskirts also are ready at \$3.95.

Misses' gabardine skirts, \$2

A little ruffle sticks up above the belt.

Another \$2 style is made in waffle cloth, still another in pique.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



NEW ENGLAND FOOD MEETING

Conservation of Crops to Be
Topic of Conference at State
House Under Auspices of the
Massachusetts Commission

Food commissioners from the New England states and members of the National Food Council of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head, will hold a meeting tomorrow at the Massachusetts State House to discuss methods of handling the food situation with special reference to the conservation of the abundant food crops. At this time, several matters which arose at a meeting of the Massachusetts Food Commission, yesterday, will be considered.

Henry B. Endicott, recently appointed Food Commissioner of Massachusetts by Governor McCall and representative of the National Food Council, said yesterday that the commission would rather have the cooperation of the people of the Commonwealth in dealing with the food problems than all the statutory law they have been given, but he said, "We have the statutory power and shall not hesitate to use it if occasion arises." Mr. Endicott will retain his position as chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, because, he says, "I can more effectively serve as Food Commissioner by retaining this office."

After yesterday's conference, Mr. Endicott made the following statement of the purposes and plans of the food commission.

"I called the executive committee together for the purpose of discussing in a general way the nature of our work and the best way of effectively doing it. I believe there are certain business fundamentals that apply to practically every proposition, and I feel a certain confidence that, through the varied knowledge and ability of the members of this executive committee, we are going to solve this food question in a way that will be satisfactory to the people of the State."

"There is no doubt that Massachusetts has made wonderful progress along food production lines. We hope to ascertain with reasonable definiteness just what this food production amounts to. There is no doubt, however, that it represents a very considerable increase in several lines, among them potatoes—which are a staple food not only in this country but abroad, and one of the best known substitutes for wheat."

"We believe it is our duty to try to obtain the lowest possible price for the consumer and still allow the producer to secure a return sufficient to encourage him to maintain and increase his food production. I am sure we will be able to find some satisfactory way to do this."

"We believe our woman's committee will do a very important work for us in educating the housekeepers of the State as to food economics. The canning and preserving season is now upon us and the agitation on behalf of these conserving food products is one that is meeting with very successful results. We hope to see this plan extended to its fullest possibilities, because we are more concerned about conditions of next winter than the present moment."

"Governor McCall is keenly interested in this whole subject and is strongly urging us to make every effort to protect the people of the Commonwealth and carry them safely through the coming winter."

"We have been informed that food speculators have been in the habit of buying up products in the fields and on the trees and letting them go to waste in order to maintain a high market price for various kinds of food stuffs. We are going to keep a sharp eye out for this sort of thing and stop it if it is possible. I rather think it will be possible!"

"We want the wholesalers and retailers to cooperate with us in the distribution of the food and to that end will be established an agency to give daily market reports. By quoting products that are cheap and abundant, we hope and expect the attention of consumers will be directed to the best values the market affords."

"If they will then ask the dealers for these cheap and abundant food products we can help establish a relation between consumer, seller and producer that will be to the advantage of all concerned."

"All I ask is that the people as a whole believe in us, cooperate with us and make reasonable allowance for any errors of judgment that we may make. I would give more for that than for all the statutory power that has been or may be conferred. I may add that we have the statutory power and shall not hesitate to use it if occasion arises."

Move to Avoid Seizure

Huge Stocks of Distilled Spirits Being
Withdrawn From Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government purchase of all distilled liquors held in the United States in bonded warehouses, provided for in the Smoot amendment to the food bill, was protested by several bankers who waited on the Senate Finance and Agricultural committees Wednesday. They claimed the amendment would subject their interests to a tremendous loss. In the meantime, liquor dealers, alarmed at the prospect of seizure under the food bill, are withdrawing from bond huge stocks of distilled spirits, and it is said, are dumping them upon the retail dealers. It is

an established fact that probably a big majority of the retailers are directly controlled by the manufacturing interests. These withdrawals increased internal revenue receipts this month \$7,500,000 more than during the corresponding period of last July.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA FORESEEN

Professor Wiener of Harvard
Says the Many Problems Met
Will Be Rightly Solved

A remarkable economic and political development was predicted for Russia in the immediate future by Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard University, in delivering the second of the summer lectures for young people at the Old South Meeting House yesterday. He spoke of the characteristics of the Russian people and of their progress in political thought in recent years, particularly since 1905.

Professor Wiener declared that Russian people had been slowly working toward the events of last March since the emancipation of the serfs in 1867. He referred to the influence of literature on the Russian people and credited Harriet Beecher Stowe with contributing greatly to the abolition of serfdom through the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which he said was widely read by the intellectual classes of Russia on its first appearance.

A general betterment of conditions and the revolution he attributed to the slow but fruitful education of the masses. The new Russia faced many difficulties, in his opinion, not unlike those encountered by other nations in their progress toward stable free government, but he felt that these problems would be met and solved in such a manner that Russia would develop as rapidly from West to East as the United States had developed from East to West.

In conclusion, Professor Wiener spoke of the desirability of extending the interrelations of the United States and Russia. He said that the development of Siberia and Alaska would give the two republics an opportunity for a new and closer contact and beneficial reaction on each other.

EIGHT NEW STREETS ARE TO BE LAID OUT

Under orders of the Boston Street Laying-out Department, with the approval of Mayor Curley, eight new streets are to be laid out and accepted. On these streets damages amounting to \$21,400 must be paid by the city, but the municipality, in turn, will collect on betterment assessments \$33,904.51.

The streets are Hunnewell Avenue, Brighton, no damages, \$3594.26 assessments; Malverna Road, formerly Malverna Road, West Roxbury, no damages, \$2237.75 assessments; Bellavista Road, from Allston Street to the Brookline town line, no damages, \$6882.78 assessments; Justin Road, formerly Justin Street, Brighton, no damages, \$3233.33 assessments; Holton Street, Brighton, \$21,400 damages, \$1985 assessments; Radford Lane, Dorchester, no damages, \$3411.46 assessments; Hallam Street, Dorchester, no damages, \$2246.82 assessments; Westover Street, West Roxbury, no damages, \$10,363.11 assessments.

TUPPER FAMILY REUNION PLANNED

Preparations are now being made by a special committee of the Tupper Family Association of America for the association's second annual reunion which is to be held this year at Sandwich, Mass., on Aug. 10 and 11. Business sessions of the reunion will be held in the First Parish Church, of which Thomas Tupper was once a member and pastor and headquarters will be made at the Daniel Webster Inn and at the old Tupper Homestead in Sandwich, which has been partially restored during the past year.

Opening sessions of the reunion will be held in the church on Friday afternoon. At that time addresses of welcome will be given the visitors by Russell E. Tupper of Sandwich, a direct descendant of Thomas Tupper, and by Frederic Allison Tupper, president of the Tupper Family Association. Friday evening's program will include an address by the Rev. H. A. Tupper, D. D., of New York and the reading of poems by Frederic Allison Tupper. Saturday morning the closing business sessions will be held.

STORAGE PLANS CONSIDERED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three plans for the storage of food by city dwellers were considered last night at a meeting of the Springfield Food Production and Conservation Committee here. A special cool compartment built in the basements of their cellars, where food and vegetables may be stored is one plan. Another plan which will meet the needs of apartment dwellers is to have a community storage place with lockers where each family can keep a stock of vegetables and draw on them at will. The third plan is a central storage place where people can go for their supplies once or twice a week.

FOOD PREPARATION CLASS
Members of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party will open a class in food preparation and cooking in the North Bennett School, Boston, this afternoon. The teacher of this course, Miss Peristiano, has studied three years at Simmons College and speaks Greek, Italian and English. Visits are to be made to homes of that district, and first-hand information given. Surplus products of home gardens will be used in the course.

SALES CHARGED IN "DRY" TOWN

Citizens of Athol, Mass., Say
That Enforcement of Law
Under No-License Is Lax and
Point to Results of Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHOL, Mass.—Though no-license went into effect in this town May 1, it is claimed by many citizens that intoxicating liquors are being sold in defiance of the law. Substantiation of early reports and charges of illegal sales came on the night of July 3, when a force of deputy sheriffs raided three hotels and obtained quantities of beer and stronger liquors. Since this raid it is said that there is less illegal selling, but in some degree it is declared to exist, and constant watchfulness will be necessary to suppress it.

Athol has about 10,000 population and its voters are divided into two nearly equal camps, the "wets" and the "drys." Last March the "drys" won by the narrow margin of 26 votes. In the spring of 1916 the town went "wet" by a small plurality; a year previous the decision of the voters was for no-license. The present first selectman, Winfield W. Woodward, has been reelected for eight or nine years on his declaration that he believes in license. His fellow selectmen are Albert W. Ellsworth, owner of the Opera House block, who has been a liquor seller, and George W. Boutell, grain dealer and owner of a grist mill.

At the town meeting last March, a committee on law enforcement was created, charged with the specific duty of seeing that the law against selling intoxicating liquors was enforced. This committee is headed by Charles Moulton, who has an express business; the other members are Frederick Hutchinson and George Nichols. The committee was given \$800 with which to work during the year. By thus acting the town meeting, according to Mr. Woodward, took from the selectmen the leadership in the work of suppressing illegal liquor selling.

But Mr. Woodward and the supporters of prohibition agree in holding that the selectmen have certain duties under the laws to suppress illegal selling, so far as it is in their power to do so. The selectmen say they are doing what they can toward suppression, but the committee on law enforcement did not take the town's police into its confidence when the raid was made on the night of July 3. And Chairman Moulton of the committee says the police could do more to aid in suppression if Chief Murphy and his two assistants really desired to have the law enforced.

"When the raid of July 3 was made," said Mr. Moulton, "there was no tip given to the hotels that the deputy sheriffs were coming. Consequently, in one hotel, the regular bar was doing a flourishing business, using a cash register from which about \$40 was taken. I think the selectmen could do more than they have been doing to suppress illegal liquor selling. The police act under their orders."

The most assertive demands for further action by the selectmen have been made by Stephen E. French, general manager of the Athol Machine Company. This company employs about 100 men, and Mr. French told the selectmen at a meeting held on the evening of June 20, that he had been able to send out repeatedly men who bought flasks of whiskey, which they brought back to him. He showed the bottles of whiskey, but refused to tell who bought them or where they were bought, on the ground that he could get men to make such purchases for him only by promises of confidence. Mr. French said in a letter to the selectmen, written June 18:

"I know liquor is being sold illegally and that the effect of its sale is costing the manufacturers of Athol a great amount of money and annoyance. I know that the Government is not obtaining the service it is entitled to on delivery of manufactured goods from Athol, which are very much needed in these war times, because the liquor that is being sold in Athol illegally makes men who drink it slackers from their jobs and, as war conditions are now, the words 'traitors to country' are not too strong for the men who illegally sell booze. I know that there is many a woman and child in Athol whose life is made most miserable because of the drink the father can purchase illegally in the town of Athol."

"You are in a position to do more, a vast amount more, of good, if you have the manhood and the sand to enforce the power that you possess, as members of the Board of Selectmen of Athol, by right of a vote of trust, given by its citizenship. The liquor gang wouldn't dare sell at all if you gentlemen told them that you proposed to have their places watched, and if you saw the hard drinkers going in and out of their places of business (no better than joints) every day, it would be evidence enough to your minds to commence to raid."

"These are war times, gentlemen. Don't you realize it? And you have a patriotic duty to perform in this law enforcement that has never come to you before, and the power, if you showed you really meant to enforce the law. You know very well that booze would go out of business by at least nine-tenths, compared to what has been sold since May 1, if you issued the command."

Mr. French says that Chief Murphy told him that he could clean it all up if he could only get orders. His exact words, says Mr. French, were: "A rum seller in this town hasn't anything on me. I am just as free to raid any liquor seller and I am under no obligations to any of them at all. When a man accuses me of protecting the illegal sale of liquor in any way,

he is making a statement he can't prove. But I have to obey orders."

First Selectman Woodward says he believes in enforcing the law, though he believes license is preferable to no license, but claims that it is practically impossible to suppress illegal liquor selling in Athol. It can legally be brought into the town concealed in satchels or suit cases, he says, or legally shipped in by express, and illegally and secretly sold in any dwelling house within the town. He asserts that there is no selling at any of the nine places that formerly held licenses, as a regular thing, and says the hotels in operation on the night of July 3 had apparently "loaded up" for the night before the Fourth as a special occasion. An abstainer from intoxicating liquors himself for the last five years, he says that he believes it is impossible to do much good through merely local prohibition. Mr. French's charges, Mr. Woodward says, are those of a man who means well but overstates conditions.

"Just watch this town for the next year," said Mr. Woodward confidently. "You'll see that it enforces laws when it is possible to enforce them, and is as good a town as there is in Massachusetts. The selectmen haven't any money with which to do special work—the law enforcement committee has the only appropriation, of \$800, for this purpose—but we'll do what we can with the police force and we will act on any evidence that may be given us."

Proprietors of two of the three hotels that were raided on the night of July 3 pleaded guilty in the District Court to the charge of keeping liquor with intent to sell, and paid each a \$50 fine. The proprietor of the third house pleaded not guilty and the case was continued.

COLLEGE BUREAU IN PARIS IS PROPOSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A central bureau in France, probably in Paris, is being planned by representatives of 36 universities and colleges, according to Yale men who are aiding the movement. Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes of the university announced last week that Prof. George Henry Nettleton would sail within two weeks for France, to establish a Yale bureau of this kind in Paris. He stated also that Massachusetts Institute of Technology had decided to have a similar bureau. From these beginnings the movement has broadened into one for the universities and colleges of the country generally. The organization, it is said, will be perfected in New York City. It is intended to care for the interests of the students and undergraduates in every way possible at the bureau, and particularly to transmit messages and packages to and from the men who will be in the fighting forces of the United States in France.

BRITISH SHIP SAVED BY AMERICAN CONVOY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is reported that the British steamship Cranmore, previously reported sunk by a German U-boat, was saved from destruction by an American destroyer, which was conveying her through the danger zone. Members of her crew who arrived here from England on an American ship, said.

The Cranmore was attacked June 7, about 180 miles west of Ireland, five of her plates being stove in by a torpedo. The U-boat that fired it did not appear, and did not press the attack owing to the presence of the American warship; and the steamship was able to proceed to an Irish port under her own steam. The Cranmore sailed from Baltimore May 25 for Manchester.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. PRATT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Burwell Cutler temporarily succeeds Dr. E. E. Pratt as chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Federal Department of Commerce. Mr. Cutler has been first assistant chief of the bureau.

He is a Buffalo manufacturer, having been associated with the Department of Commerce only since the war started. It is the understanding that Secretary Redfield will take active charge of the new export control, now that Dr. Pratt has resigned.

JAMAICA BANANA CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This year's banana crop in Jamaica, which for the past two seasons has been of negligible quantity, because of the hurricanes, bids fair to be as large as ever, says a Commerce Report. The crop is commencing to come in, and the average prices paid to the planters in different parts of the island during the past week have been about 54 cents per stem, or about 12 cents per bunch.

LUTHERANS DENY DISLOYALTY

OMAHA, Neb.—Twenty-seven pastors and heads of the nine branches of the Lutheran Church of America took official cognizance of the Nebraska Defense Council's charges of disloyalty at a meeting here Tuesday. Resolutions were adopted affirming the loyalty of the church in America. The ministers represented the 300,000 Lutherans in Nebraska directly, and those of the entire country indirectly.

SOLDIERS' MAIL TO BE WEIGHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A request that all mail addressed to soldiers or sailors of the American expeditionary forces be handed in at post offices for proper weighing and rating, in order to avoid insufficient postage, has been issued by the Post Office Department.

DROP IN CHICKEN PRICES IS SLIGHT

Though Cold Storage Houses
Are Filled and Stock Far
Greater Than Last Year,
Only Moderate Reduction

Housekeepers are apparently not showing a marked disposition to purchase larger quantities of poultry and less meats even though there has been a slight decline in poultry prices and appeals from dealers to consumers to increase their buyings of poultry. In view of the Government's report of 479 per cent greater supply of poultry now than a year ago, there seems to be a feeling among consumers that the price of poultry has not yet been reduced to a point commensurate with the quantity in storage and the actual economy in substituting poultry for other meats on the family table.

It appears that most of the reports urging consumers to increase their consumption have come from the dealers or their associations. No such pleas have been made through the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee, according to the secretary, John D. Willard, who says that the committee has only recommended the purchase of poultry by those able to do so instead of meats which may be used for war purposes.

On the publication of the recent report of the United States Government showing millions of pounds of poultry still in cold storage, many housekeepers visited the markets to assist in disposing of this excess supply if it could be had at moderate prices. The dealers, however, have but slightly reduced their prices, claiming that they are handling fresh chicken or else that the frozen chicken is bringing prices from 20 to 30 cents a pound wholesale, and at such quotations does not pay to carry.

In regard to poultry supplies in large cities, reports from Chicago indicate that 30,000,000 pounds are held in that city. This supply was accumulated for the British Government, according to one large dealer, but when refrigerators were not available, the supply was turned back. This wholesaler says that this poultry is being offered at 22 to 25 cents, but is going very slowly owing to efforts of the retailers to secure 33 to 40 cents a pound, a price, which he declares, the consumers are refusing to pay.

Reports have been current in Greater Boston that large chickens can be purchased for 25 cents a pound. Large, wholesale and retail dealers, generally, are not selling chicken to householders at such prices. They say that the only birds available for this price, are frozen chicken from the storehouses, not suitable for family consumption. The lowest price at which, even cold-storage chicken of the medium size can be purchased, is at about 28 or 30 cents a pound.

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, said today that the public has been encouraged to buy cold-storage chicken by the exchange. "Last Sunday," said Mr. Briggs, "I purchased two large frozen chickens at 28 cents a pound and found them very edible." Housewives, however, who have to prepare the chicken and serve it are not anxious to handle the frozen poultry.

Wholesale dealers in Greater Boston agree in many cases that the present price of cold-storage chicken is not likely to be reduced. One of

the dealers said, "There is a large surplus of frozen poultry in the freezers. The way in which this abnormal supply has been accumulated dates to last fall. At that time the public started a general boycott of the chicken and turkey foods so that the dealers, rather than establishing a lower price, put them in cold storage until the demand should warrant their sale. At that time 30 to 33 cents a pound was the price paid by the jobbers. If there had been the normal sale at regular prices during the winter, no such accumulation could have been made."

"Hundreds and hundreds of chicken which should have been sold are jamming the cold storages, consequently. These must be sold. Enormous quantities of the three and three and one-half pounders are on hand, but these are not good for housekeepers, on account of their small size. Broilers are a luxury, at the best, and the demand is not large. The jobbers have been caught with a large quantity of chickens on hand, which they are having a hard time to dispose of."

Other dealers confirm these statements. One of the smaller concerns has disposed of all its cold-storage holdings. "But this was accomplished," said the owner, "at a smaller profit than could have been received if the chickens had been put on the open market at a lower price last fall." "When we put these chickens in, we paid prices higher than are received at retail now," said a poultry buyer for a wholesale concern, "and in order to clear expenses it will be necessary to obtain the price we paid when sending them to the freezer, and it should be remembered that during the several months since then, a charge of about one-third a cent per pound a month has accumulated against the birds." It is understood that food conservation committees are starting a campaign to have the hotels and restaurants purchase these holdings at a low rate in order to relieve the market.

NEGROES APPLAUD WORDS OF LOYALTY

Negroes in Faneuil Hall last night applauded William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, when he said that the Negroes of the country would willingly fight for the flag, but would not be "conscripted for farm labor only." Prolonged cheers greeted his utterances, and his mention of Theodore Roosevelt's recent remarks in denunciation of the East St. Louis riot caused also much applause.

The Government's neglect to include Negroes in the conscription lists, Mr. Lewis said, was an action wholly without warrant of authority in law. It was done, he asserted, in pursuance of a deliberate policy of segregation, in a country which aimed to establish true democracy and brotherhood among men.

Resolutions condemning recent lynchings in the South and the East St. Louis riots were passed. Other speakers were Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, and Edward T. Slatery, secretary to Mayor Curley. The meeting was in celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Ft. Wagner.

BEEKEEPERS' FIELD DAY

The Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers will hold its annual field day at Glenwood Farm, the summer home of Frank R. Sweet, West Mansfield, tomorrow, when Prof. A. C. Miller of Rhode Island will speak on "A Few Fundamental Laws of Bee Life and Their Relation to Practical Bee Culture." Prof. Burton N. Gates, inspector of apiaries in Massachusetts, and Miss Dorothy Q. Wright of Lowell have been invited to make addresses.

FINANCE BOARD ASKS MAYOR TO WITHDRAW ORDER

Proposed Playground Appropriation of \$4000 Said to Be
Contrary to Promise

Mayor Curley was reminded last night by the Boston Finance Commission that if he would act upon a declaration he made two years ago, the Boston City Council would not need to vote to appropriate \$4000 more for the Ward 19 playground in Roxbury, which has cost the city \$200,000 already. The Mayor two years ago, the Finance Commission recalls, declared that if the council would appropriate \$200,000 for the playground any additional funds would be secured by the Mayor himself through public subscription. Now the council is asked to vote \$4000 more and the bill has passed one reading.

In a communication to the Mayor and the members of the City Council, the Finance Commission said:

"The Finance Commission has learned that the City Council on Monday, July 9, gave a first reading to a loan order for \$4000 for improvements at the Ward 19 playground. This loan order was introduced and recommended for adoption by Your Honor on May 28, 1917, and represents an addition to the \$200,000 loan order appropriated for the same playground in 1915."

"If Your Honor will recall the circumstances surrounding the loan order of \$200,000 you will remember that there was considerable discussion between the City Council, the Mayor and the Finance Commission relative to the manner in which the chairman of the Park and Recreation Department obtained its passage."

"In refusing to withhold your signature for the order for the taking of certain land for the playground as requested by the City Council, Your Honor, in a communication to the City Council dated Nov. 16, 1915, and published in the City Record of Nov. 20, 1915, page 1186, stated that the sum of \$200,000 in your opinion would be sufficient for the entire improvement and that you would not ask the City Council for any more money for this playground."

Then the Finance Commission quotes an appeal the Mayor made to the City Council when he was urging the passage of the initial order for \$200,000 wherein he said, "If it should prove that the department's appropriation from taxes has not a balance large enough to meet the deficit I will undertake to procure the balance . . . by popular subscription, and I will head this subscription by as large a personal contribution as my finances will permit."

The commission thereupon concludes as follows: "The commission believes that Your Honor has overlooked your communication of Nov. 16, 1915, in which you bound yourself not to ask for any more money, and that now, when its contents have been called to your attention you will probably wish to recall your order to the City Council, so as to carry out your intentions as expressed in the above communication."

"The commission is sending copies of this communication to the City Council, with a request that further passage of the loan order may be stopped."

TEXAS PROFESSOR DISMISSED

MADISON, Wis.—Because he participated in the recent peace conference at Chicago, Dr. L. M. Keasebey, professor of institutional history at the University of Texas, was dismissed by the board of regents, says the State Journal.



BACK EAST

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NEW YORK
CENTRAL
LINES

EDUCATIONAL

JAMAICA ENDS SECTARIAN AID

Religious Instruction in Form of Undenominational Catechism Taught, Shutting Out Roman Catholic Propaganda Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—An interesting attempt is being made in this island to solve the difficulty of keeping religious teaching on the curriculum of public schools, securing definiteness and intensity in teaching the subject, without placing the public schools at the service of denominational propaganda.

The schools concerned are the 700 odd public elementary schools subsidized in various ways by grants from the public treasury, and supervised by an educational department. Of these more than 100, with some 10,000 pupils, are now Government schools outright, managed by school boards and held in State-owned or State-rented buildings. The rest, however, are still under the aegis of the religious denominations, but drawing Government grants. It was with these denominations that anything like a provision for public elementary education here began. A few schools already existed when the emancipation of the slaves in 1838 brought a new state of affairs, naturally demanding far more in the way of education. The Imperial Government gave a grant for some years intended to form a nucleus for the island Legislature to build on. That Legislature, however, from 1841 and on to 1866 (and a change of the Government system) gave only £3000 (£35,000) a year. With Crown Government began a wider and ever growing system costing now some £80,000 yearly.

Archbishop Nuttall introduced and the Board of Education accepted the idea of shaping a catechism suitable for schools which was to aim at giving, so to speak, the G. C. M. of the various religious bodies concerned, the plan being to get this adopted by the Government for use in the school code, instead of the mere reading of passages of Scripture hitherto required. The following bodies took part, through representative ministers: The Church of England in Jamaica, the Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, Moravian, Presbyterian, Methodist Free Church, American Christian Church, Baptist, The Roman Catholics, stood out.

The Jamaica school catechism was the result of this effort, a compilation that is undenominational but definitely Christian. It is even held by some leading ministers here that there is nothing in it to prevent its use by the Roman Catholics. The latter, however, regard it as denominational and as in any case not including enough for them. The Board of Education has just decided, by a vote of seven to six, that this catechism shall be used in the code, the Roman Catholics being allowed to employ their own. There is a conscience clause in the code which gives the usual protection to children against undergoing religious teachings to which their parents object.

By a standing arrangement also, it is provided that no more denominational schools are to be recognized in this island as qualified for public grants. It is thought this catechism will give for Protestant schools the advantage of definite, sequent and undenominational teaching, and leave little or no risk open of the Roman Catholics making use of their catechism as a means of propaganda through the schools.

Archbishop Nuttall, in a memorandum on the use and value of the catechism, remarked concerning its use in the day schools: "It will be one of the best uses of the time available for religious teaching to get the children to commit the catechism to memory. It is really a small document and expresses in language acceptable to the great body of Christians Bible teaching on most of the vital truths of Christianity, including the moral teaching of Christianity. Lodged in the memory of a child in a simple and compact form, these truths will never be forgotten, and will both guide them against error in the many forms in which it approaches the minds of young people, and will keep before them the faith and the works necessary for a Christian which will no doubt be more fully stated in various forms in other parts of the teaching they receive in school." At that stage it was assumed that the catechism would not be made the subject of Government examination in the schools, but, said the Archbishop, "To the extent to which it is wisely and efficiently taught, it will clarify the answers children will give to the usual questions without the necessity of quoting verbatim from the catechism."

The new schedule has to receive the approval of the legislative council ere it becomes finally operative.

EDUCATION NOTES FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An article in the Round Table on the education of the citizen is well worth reading. The point is made that the British people have not seriously endeavored to define the process of educating the nation, while Germany knows definitely what manner of product its schools and universities are intended to turn out. From the German point of view,

the ultimate aims of a national system of education should be to train men and women for the advancement of the State. The end of the citizen is, in fact, the State.

It has been said that the Germans, as a nation, devote themselves to the cultivation of the intellect, but that they are not equally regardful of training the character. According to the author of this article, such a diagnosis is false, the bankruptcy of Germany being due not to intellectual but to ignorance. It has trained character with an assiduity and resoluteness to which there is no parallel. But the State has done this to a wrong purpose; and its purpose was wrong, because of its ignorance. Bad psychologists as the Germans are, they are worse philosophers and moralists.

What may the State rightly do for the education of its citizens? Fashion to virtue, constrain to duty, force "to be free." With Plato, the writer thinks that the end of the State is the citizen; and the State which exists for the sake of its citizens is safe in their hands. It will find that they will, in turn, be responsible for its good and dedicated to its well-being. On this basis a liberal education of the people could rest; and their duty be inculcated in the schools, from the universities downward. But the State, he grants, cannot claim service, except it be itself in the service of a still higher authority—the authority which is rooted in the righteousness that is "like the everlasting mountains."

The Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Robert Munro, K. C., M. P.) must lately have had his fill of deputations from educational bodies. At his office in Parliament Square, Edinburgh, he received on a recent Saturday, and the Monday following, representatives from as many as five different associations. The subjects to be considered ranged from the welfare of tinkers and their children to the salaries of teachers in State-aided schools.

One of his earliest recollections, said Mr. Munro, was of the number of tinkers who were to be found in those days in Central Ross-shire. He did not know if as many were there now, but at any rate the same problems which the deputation had brought to his notice existed then. This was not a creditable state of affairs, and it ought to be the aim of all of them to secure, if possible, some measures of relief.

Probably one of the first things they had to ascertain was the extent of the evil, and with this object in view he would consider the proposal for the setting up of a departmental committee. Touching on the question of the tinkers' children, Mr. Munro confessed that he was one of those who considered an indifferent home as often better than an institution. He did not wish the deputation to go away with the idea that it was part of the policy of the Local Government Board to house these people in towns. His view, for what it was worth, was that such a nomadic race could be more happily and successfully settled in the country. It was upon those lines that the board's plan for placing some of the tinkers upon small holdings had been conceived, though admittedly that scheme was only an experiment. He much appreciated the work which was being done by the committee represented by that deputation.

The joint deputation from the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Secondary Education Association of Scotland, and the Class Teachers Federation urged upon the secretary that at least 90 per cent of the new half million grant (i. e. £450,000) should be allocated to salaries, three-quarters of this sum to be paid as a general grant to local authorities in proportion to the number of the teachers employed, the balance to be used under certain conditions as a special grant for a further increase in salary in the case of teachers whose remuneration was markedly inadequate. It was further requested that a salaries board might be set up, representative of the education department, the local authorities and the teachers. In reply Mr. Munro said that he could not give any definite promise, but that he did not greatly dissent from the proposals made to him. It must not, however, be forgotten that there were other parties who reasonably expected to receive additional assistance for educational purposes from the new grant.

The teaching of Hebrew, as a living language, has made strides elsewhere than in Palestine. At the beginning of this year there were held in Odessa the entrance examinations for the Hebrew teachers' courses, the establishment of which was due to the "Society of Friends of the Hebrew Language." Fifty candidates underwent examinations, among them 23 women. With the exception of the Russian subjects, the examinations were held in Hebrew. Eighteen men and 12 women candidates were successful. The seminary course lasted for three years, and among the students attending it there are a number who have already practiced in Hebrew schools.

At Warsaw, the Hebrew revival has made great progress, and the schools of the movement are well supported. Besides the elementary schools and kindergarten under Zionist charge in Warsaw, and a Hebrew secondary school at Lodz, both these towns have a gymnasium which may be called Jewish national. While the language of instruction is Polish, the Jewish subjects are taught in Hebrew. The gymnasium under Dr. Brauder in Lodz is very well attended, although the fee is high. Some months ago Dr. Brauder opened a corresponding high school for girls. The Hebrew subjects in these schools take two hours every day. Pupils in some classes are said to speak Hebrew perfectly, and their knowledge of general subjects and of the Polish language is up to the level of the other schools.

AGRICULTURE IN WELSH SCHOOLS

Among Subjects Introduced Into Intermediate Schools of Wales Are Training Courses Meant to Prepare Boys for Farming

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The secondary schools of Wales have much in common with English secondary schools, but there is also much to distinguish them. Their position in regard to the Board of Education is regulated under the Welsh Intermediate Act of 1889, and the report for last year made by the Welsh department of that board is of an interesting character. About 100 schools were visited by the inspectors of the Central Welsh Board, and upon their favorable verdict the Treasury were enabled in every case to pay the grants authorized by the act. It is noteworthy that more than half these schools are jointly for boys and girls.

The report touches on the inadequate provision of Welsh books in school libraries. It says that investigation by the Central Welsh Board has more than confirmed the opinion expressed in the report for 1915 that the matter was one that called for immediate and serious consideration, and the attention of school governors and headmasters and headmistresses is directed to the Welsh department's most recent publication, "A Nation and Its Books," which contains a carefully compiled and classified catalogue of modern Welsh books and of English books about Wales. This lack is the more regrettable in that the number of secondary scholars studying Welsh was about 6000 out of 15,000 in the year 1915, and the chairman of the Central Welsh Board pointed out quite recently that this gave a percentage for the schools contrasting very favorably with the percentage of students studying Welsh at the university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff.

In domestic subjects only cookery and hygiene appear to be taken generally; laundry work, housewifery and needlework are comparatively neglected. In view of the very considerable number of girls who leave the secondary schools to take up posts as teachers in public elementary schools, the neglect of needlework is much to be regretted. When there has been no adequate opportunity for training in this subject, says the report, the attempt of such teachers to instruct their young charges produces deplorable results.

A noteworthy experiment to interest schoolboys in agricultural pursuits is recorded by the board and is here given:

"The Boys' Intermediate School at Welshpool affords an interesting example of an experiment in rural bias in a Welsh Intermediate School. Recognizing that agriculture was the main industry of the neighborhood, the governors, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, decided some years ago to introduce into the curriculum of the school a marked agricultural bias. A special grant from the Board of Education was promised, and the governors arranged a course that was designed to prepare an intending farmer for farm life, for an Agricultural College or for a University College, while at the same time affording a suitable preparation for other professions, such as the medical, legal, ministerial and scholastic.

"For the agricultural bias the school was well selected. It is situated between lowland and highland farms; three kinds of sheep (Shropshire, Kerry and Welsh) are seen around it; the country is sympathetic, and the interest of the elementary school is easily aroused so as to produce active support and preparation. Markets and most agricultural operations also are within reach of the school, which possesses a special agricultural room for experiments, a garden and agricultural plots.

"It can be said that the agriculture taught is in itself an awakening and inspiring part of a good general education: the interest and intelligence evoked have an appreciable effect on the mastering of other subjects. But the extension of an agricultural bias to the older subjects of the curriculum has a still wider effect.

"Geography, taught in the modern way, has a bias that is very useful to agriculture. The boys bring anything that attracts them in field, lane, or hedgerow into the school for discussion and explanation. Mathematics take a bias that makes the subject interesting even to the unimaginative.

"Welshpool children learn languages with more difficulty than children in some other parts of Wales. The new bias will bring life into the learning of languages. In English, well written books describing nature and wild life can take the place of some of the fiction now read. In Welsh, the most beautiful lyric in a modern language of lyrics is a description of the life of a shepherd on the Berwyn; one of the most terse and picturesque prose romances is a minute description by a practical farmer of life on an upland Montgomeryshire farm. In Latin, the boys were interested in the descriptions and praise of country life in the Georgics. History ceased to be an uninteresting collection of political facts; its economic aspect, from the Welsh Cistercians to the development of modern sea power, made it what it can be, the most interesting subject in the curriculum.

"The experiment has now been completed and has well served its purpose. It was tried under very favorable conditions; the governors were sympathetic; the headmaster threw

his whole energy into the attempt; the teachers of other subjects readily introduced a bias that made each subject appear more directly to their pupils. It has demonstrated that a bias is a help to an efficient general education, and not a hindrance. The lessons to be learnt from it are now made available for and should be taken to heart in every school in rural Wales in which the curriculum is not that best adapted to the future needs of the pupils. Especially should they encourage the governors and teachers of schools in the industrial districts, where the attempt has not already been made, to find a bias that will make education more useful and more interesting, and thereby more efficient."

CALIFORNIA AIDS VOCATIONAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The vocational education movement in California has received an impetus through the passing at the last session of the Legislature of an act which provides for taking advantage of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act passed at the present session of Congress appropriating funds to be used by the states in vocational instruction. The instruction will be made to apply particularly to night school, part time, and shop and field work for students who must earn their living while securing an education. A limited amount of the funds appropriated for vocational training may be used for instruction in household economics.

The amount appropriated for California by the Federal law is \$40,000 for the first year and \$20,000 additional each year until the fund amounts to \$180,000 a year. To secure the use of these funds, however, it is necessary for the State to appropriate a similar sum and to conduct the instruction along lines laid down by the Federal law.

NEW YORK TO GIVE BUSINESS TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Business education facilities of New York will soon be open to residents of other cities and states of the country for the first time. The Mayor's Council of Defense, and the College of the City of New York have arranged to give courses in clerical practice and bookkeeping to fill the vacancies that will be created by the selective draft. As the course is limited to nine lectures, each of one hour's duration, only the essentials of bookkeeping and office practice will be touched upon.

The course is open to men who do not come under the selective draft requirements and to women who may be called upon to fill the vacancies left by the draft. No date has been set as yet for the opening of the instruction.

UNIVERSITY TEACHES GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University claims to be the first university in the country to inaugurate the Girl Scout movement into its curriculum. A course for leaders has opened under direction of Miss Martha Blanche Wolf, captain, and Dr. Christine Munn, lieutenant, both commissioned officers of the national headquarters of Girl Scouts. Miss Wolf will be assisted by the Evander Childs High School Girl Scout Troop 10, one of the finest in New York. Fencing and folk dancing will be included in the course, as well as home nursing, and all regular departments of Girl Scout work. An inter-troop contest will be held during the session.

UNIVERSITY ON WAR FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The University of Cincinnati quickly and thoroughly attained a so-called "war footing." Offering the facilities of its various departments to the city, the university quickly became an important cog in the machinery of war preparation in Cincinnati. The College of Engineering at once changed its courses of study to include military engineering and military drill, and also to prepare young men for important places in the city's industrial plants allied with war manufacture. Credits were allowed for military service. Cooperation with the National Guard officers resulted in classes being formed under the direction of the physical education department, giving instruction in military tactics. The women of the university have also been organized.

TRAINING GIVEN TO NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Superintendent Franklin, Principal Theobald of Public School 89 of New York City, and a number of persons interested in the welfare of the Negro population of Districts 20 and 21, which is approximately 60,000 people, have consulted with the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training and also with the associate superintendent in charge of the division of vocational activities, with reference to the necessity of providing industrial training for the adolescent Negro pupil, and have urged that provision be made in the budget for 1918 for the installation of appropriate shops in Public School 89 and Public School 119, which are located in the two districts.

HOW BROOKLINE SURVEY CAN AID

If Recommendations Following Technical Examination Made of Village Schools Are Carried Out, Good Will Result

The "survey" of the Brookline public schools, made during 1916-17, and just published, is a document that will have wide reading. The town is so wealthy, progressive, admirably governed, and highly reputed in the educational world that an appraisal of its schools will "be effected with the public interest," to quote a recent Federal Supreme Court phrase used in quite another connection. The persons making the "survey" also are of a kind whose dicta are weighty. Among them were the professor of secondary education in the University of Cincinnati, the head of the division of education in the University of Pennsylvania, the professor of educational education in the Teachers College, Columbia University, and a professor in the department of education in Tufts College. These represented what might be called theoretical pedagogy. To these were added the director of vocational education, the assistant superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., and the superintendent of schools in that city, James H. van Sickle, who acted as chairman of the investigating body.

The "survey" staff report wholehearted cooperation by the local school committee and its officers and employees. The highest professional ideals of sincerity were disclosed as in practice by the Brookline administrative and teaching staff. Therefore the school committee and the citizens have approximate truth to base further action upon, so far as light is shed by the report. If it jars a bit upon local pride to be told that their buildings, even the latest, are not conforming to the best ideals of school architecture, if it is asserted that a false economy is shown in too limited supervision of the methods and results of the school life, if it is said that the school system's records are imperfect and inadequate for such comparative study of results as always should be at the service of a community, and if it is blazoned abroad that the schools are touched with the "caste" spirit, and the least fortunate children of the town's slum district have the most antiquated and least adequate school plant, the citizens also know that they are told by the "surveyors" that the schools have very decided merits.

Such, for instance, as small classes, well-paid teachers, whose loyalty to the town and the schools is shown by their disinclination to accept offers from abroad, liberal expenditures for school expenses by vote of the citizens in town meeting, unusual liberty of method allowed principals and teachers in meeting desired pedagogic ends in their own ways, and an exceptionally high rate of pupil attendance beyond the normal age of leaving school for business. Making due allowance for the large number of youth of both sexes who go to private schools in Brookline and Boston, when the high school age is attained, the town has rare proof from year to year of the growing desire of its artisan as well as its professional and capitalist classes to provide a broad basis for education of youth.

Of the many recommendations which the "surveyors" make in their report, the one of the widest interest undoubtedly will be that of a "demonstration school," which would provide continuous opportunity to test the best things possible in pedagogy for a town of the sort Brookline is; and that it is not a normal town in many respects, "the survey" makes clear. As set forth in the report, the ideal of such a school would be to emphasize the social conception of education and its cooperative possibilities. Under the guidance of an expert added to the administrative force, and he using teachers already in the schools and sympathetic with the idea, the work might begin in some of the higher primary grades or in the junior high school. As to details the report is rather vague, especially with reference to the housing, coordinating and administering of such a school; but the general idea of a community school, experimental in type, in which the best of contemporary ideals in education could be tested by qualified teachers with apt pupils, is one that may appeal to the school committee and the town, once they get busy with the reconstructions that are almost certain to follow this candid report.

The recommendation in favor of a junior high school and the reasons for urging it indicate that another New England stronghold of opposition to this change in curriculum and school year, which has captured the West, is likely to fall. The facts which the "surveyors" present as to the time that Brookline pupils annually lose in the process of getting ready for college and professional schools are such that several reforms will naturally follow. There will be more recognition of the variations in pupils than there now is, and less holding back of the prepared single pupil by a system of "mass" promotions. There will be, through the junior high school, a more equitable division of the educational process and provision made for an earlier approach by many pupils to subjects that now, too many of them, never get more than a smattering if they get anything.

In some way the present "over-age" condition of pupils in the schools will be changed by reforms in the homes and in the schools. If it is proved

that the traditional single short-day school session accounts for much of it, then that will be changed. Elimination of the superfluous ninth grade also will assist the shortened course. Education of parents will in time correct their mistake in fostering late and irregular attendance; but of course the process is more difficult and slower with a citizen constituency like Brookline's, that is so rich and so undisciplined, relatively speaking.

Time also will probably bring the recommended betterment in budget, accounting, provision of data for comparative pedagogy, and harmonizing the town's system of school records with those agreed upon for the national system of school accounting. The town has too many men of influence who are committed to "efficiency" in government and in business, and who are in sympathy with the new ideas which basic administrative policies on proved facts, to make it likely that such an indictment of insufficiency as the "survey" presents will not bring about reform.

If the recommendations of the "surveyors" as to more unity of action within separate schools and between departments of the system as a whole are followed, there will be less individualism in the future, and better "team work." The ideal of liberty, so the "surveyors" intimate, has gone to the extreme in some cases. There are not a sufficient number of conferences of principals with teachers, and of the specialists with each other and with the general teaching staff. Where esprit de corps exists it is too limited in its scope.

In some respects the most significant and most depressing statement of the "survey" is that "if a committee of citizens should draw up a list of the qualifications that a school site should possess, and then compare the present sites with the requirements formulated, they would come to unanimous agreement that not more than one or two of the present school sites meet their own requirements." Yet Brookline and Boston have some of the ablest and most renowned of landscape architects and town planners.

UNIVERSITY ADOPTS FOUR-TERM YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington has just adopted the four-term plan, its school year for 1917-1918 having been divided as follows: First term, Oct. 1 to Dec. 22; second term, Jan. 2 to March 22; third term, April 1 to June 14; fourth term (in two parts), June 17 to Aug. 31. Three of these terms are equivalent to one term of the former arrangement, the fourth term being equal to the terms of two summer schools in succession.

Some of the advantages of the four-term plan, as pointed out by President Suzzallo of the University, are flexibility and economy, allowing students who wish to work in the fishery, mining, agricultural or other productive industries to do so later in the year; and enabling a student to graduate in three instead of four years, thus cutting down the overhead expenses of the University by making fuller use of its plant.

UNTRAINED BOYS TO REMAIN IN SCHOOL

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University has addressed to high school principals an open letter bearing upon what he believes to be the attitude of boys under age in the high schools and colleges and of college young men, especially those in certain professional courses.

President Thwing says that the judgment of leaders, civil and military, with whom he has conferred recently, is unanimous that all students in the high school should carry out their plans for going on with their education. He says that untrained they would be a liability rather than an asset. Later the Government may need them and then it will need them very much. When that need arises they will, by reason of their further education, be the better fitted to fall in and do their patriotic duty.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE NOW IN GEORGIA UNIV.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With one dissenting vote the House committee on the University of Georgia has voted to report favorably a bill making Lucy Cobb Institute, a woman's college, part of the university system. The owners of the college are prepared to deed it to the State, free of debt. The school plant is valued at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Relations between the university and the college will be much the same as those between Harvard University and Radcliffe College, the same instructors delivering lectures to both men and women. The senior and junior classes of the university will then be open to women.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF SUPERVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University School of Pedagogy is offering a new course on the legal aspect of school supervision. It is planned to appeal especially to New Jersey principals and others who propose to supervise schools there, as the New Jersey school law is included in the requirements for a supervisor's certificate in that State. The purpose is to deal in a comparative way with fundamental legal aspects of the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania school systems with special emphasis upon New Jersey school law.

NEW SCHOOLS IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

United States Sends Two Teachers From Porto Rico to Supplement Danish Methods of Teaching With American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—For the first time in its history the United States is to use the European system of education with American textbooks in one of its possessions. This novel experiment began on July 1 in the Virgin Islands, until recently the Danish West Indies.

O. Rubner, the Commissioner of Education during the Danish occupancy, still has charge of the schools. He recently wrote to the Porto Rico Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller, asking that he recommend two teachers to take charge of the schools at St. Thomas and St. Croix. Mr. Miller recommended a C. Peterson of Aguada and E. F. Garland of San German. Both have spent a year in the Porto Rico schools.

The Danish method of instruction has long been used on the island and will to a great extent be continued by the United States. This system differs from that of the United States in that the schools are in session practically the year round and that religious training is required. The form of religion is that of the Moravian church. This feature will of course be dropped from the course of study now that the United States owns the islands.

Under the Danish régime the teachers were poorly paid, some of them drawing as little as \$30 a month, but after teaching a number of years they were allowed to retire on a pension. They worked eight hours a day, opening school at 7:30 in the morning and closing at 5:30 in the afternoon. Whether these hours will be continued remains to be seen, but if they are, the schools will hardly be popular for American teachers. In the Danish course of study European history and geography were stressed, though reading, writing and arithmetic received a great deal of attention just as they do in the American course of study. The classes were conducted in English, Danish being taken up merely as one of the studies.

There are no high schools on the islands, though many times the residents petitioned the Government of Denmark to furnish them. The failure of the Government to do so was a source of discontent of the people with the Danish rule. Prior to the American occupation a ninth grade was offered in some of the schools, but that grade was taught entirely in Danish, so that part of the curriculum will be modified also. It is presumed that higher grades will be added, but they will be taught in English.

Under the Danish régime most of the public schools were for the poorer class. The well-to-do attended the two private academies at St. Thomas. These academies, however, afford only a grammar school education. Graduates of the grammar schools who could afford to do so attended a higher academy at Antigua, the British naval base of the Lesser Antilles, and then went either to Europe or to the United States to college. The academy at Antigua is modeled after Rugby and has the reputation of being an excellent secondary institution. Some of the pupils of Danish ancestry had their higher education in Denmark.

It is said that between 80 and 90 per cent of the people of the Virgin Islands are pure black. The rest of them are white. There are very few mulattoes, for the race line is more sharply drawn than in the other islands of the West Indies. The Virgin Islands pride themselves on their low percentage of illiteracy. Only about 2 per cent of the inhabitants are unable to read and write.

In spite of their proximity, there is a great difference between the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico. The inhabitants of the former are thoroughly English in their speech and customs, while those of Porto Rico are Spanish. The island of St. Thomas is poor agriculturally. Fishing is the chief occupation and most of the fish is consumed at home. Ninety per cent of the population is in the towns. Grazing is the chief agricultural industry. Five men are reported to own the entire island outside of the towns. Vegetables and fruits are higher than in the States. Prior to the European war a great many of the natives made their living by coaling the numerous vessels that stopped there, but now that there are very few steamers to coal, it is extremely difficult for the peons to eke out an existence.

There is a bright future in sight for the island when the war closes. The United States Government will probably spend millions of dollars fortifying the harbor of St. Thomas and it is predicted that the island will rival Porto Rico as a winter resort.

WAR INSTRUCTION AT COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Registration for summer school work at Columbia University has not been seriously affected by the war. The total is 5425, and this surpassed expectations. The preparedness and war service courses are proving popular, the instruction in wireless, military tactics and navigation being in particular demand. War emergency courses in bookkeeping and office work have been opened at the College of the City of New York. The nine lectures will train men and women to fill clerical places vacated by the call to the colors.

FOOD CONTROL BILL VOTE NEAR

Ten-Minute Rule for Limiting Debate Put in Force in Senate—Minimum Wheat Price Proposed by Senator Gronna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A minimum price of \$2 per bushel for first grade wheat, to be guaranteed as a war measure by the Federal Government in aid of the farmer, was a proposition presented to the Senate today by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, himself a farmer, as an amendment to the food bill. Senators from agricultural states are divided on the fixed minimum price. Some who oppose it claim in actual practice it will be tantamount to a maximum price to the farmer. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that the Gronna amendment has good prospects of being accepted by the Senate.

Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment to the bill proposing the creation of a board of food administration to consist of five members. This board would take the place of the commission of three proposed Wednesday in an amendment by Senator Chamberlain. Both proposals would supersede the administration plan for a single-headed food administration with Herbert C. Hoover in charge.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire declared the Reed amendment was aimed directly at Mr. Hoover. He denounced the Missouriian and said:

"The Senator has attacked Mr. Hoover mercilessly. He examined him when he was before the Senate Agriculture Committee some time ago much as he would have examined a culprit in a Missouri police court." Senator Reed retorted with an emphatic denial of mistreating Mr. Hoover.

Senate consideration of the food bill started upon its course toward final action today with the operation of the ten-minute rule for limiting debate. The unanimous consent agreement now in effect calls for taking the final vote on the bill next Saturday.

Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, warned the Senate against holding the bill down so that its passage would be jeopardized. His caution was given after Senator Kenyon had offered an amendment which was rejected 25 to 44, extending the Government control of "necessaries" to iron and steel and their products and to farm implements and hemp binder twine. Senator Chamberlain opposed enlarging the "necessaries" beyond the original terms of the bill, namely, "food, feed, and fuel, including medicine and gasoline."

Senator Lodge supported Senator Chamberlain's views as to the undesirability of enlarging upon the necessities. In offering his \$2 guarantee amendment, Senator Gronna declared it only fair that the farmer should be assured of a fixed price for their production in the face of the advancing market on all of the supplies used in their production. Senator Curtis of Kansas declared that notice had been served on the farmers that there will be an increase this year of 33 per cent in farming machinery.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota supported the fixed price. He proposed that the farmers as a rule do not want it, that they are apprehensive that its operation will prevent them from obtaining the full price which they could obtain in the open market.

Northern senators resented the implication that the bill had been framed so as to work a special hardship on the grain growers.

After days of discussion of the methods employed by the Government in making contracts for war supplies through the Council of National Defense, the Senate, on Wednesday afternoon, agreed to an amendment by Senator Pomerene which it is believed practically closes the entire subject, so far as Congress is concerned. The Pomerene amendment is far less drastic than the committee amendment in the food bill which it replaces. It prohibits members of the council's advisory committees from soliciting or inducing authorized Government agents to execute contracts, but does not interfere with the signing of a contract with a firm in which such members may hold interest.

In view of the sharp criticism of the methods used by the defense council's subordinate organization, there was a general feeling in the Senate that some law should be passed to provide a complete safeguard for the public interest. In defending his amendment, Senator Pomerene severely arraigned those senators who have, by implication or otherwise, questioned the activities of the men who are serving their country by voluntary endeavor as members of the National Defense Council organization. He declared such criticism, in the main, had been based on partial information.

"We can best serve our country," declared Senator Pomerene, "by continuing the Council of National Defense, under proper safeguards." He opposed proposals which he declared would have the effect of disorganizing this council.

The amendment was adopted on a roll call vote, 54 to 17. The understanding is that it in no wise deprives the Government of the valuable assistance being rendered by the voluntary workers affiliated with the council.

Those voting against it were Senators Borah, Kenyon, Johnson of California, Gore, Gronna, McKellar, Cummings, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Randall, Reed, Townsend, La Follette and Tamm.

The vote was followed by the acceptance of an amendment offered by Senator Reed of Missouri to further

strengthen the modified authority left to the commission.

Section 3, affecting the authority of the advisory commission as it now stands in the food bill, forbids members of the commission to solicit, induce or attempt to induce or direct the execution of contracts with the Government in which they have personal interest or "to recommend" the acceptance of such a contract unless they explain their relation to the contract in writing. The Reed amendment affirming that this legislation is to be taken in conjunction with Section 41 of the statute-at-large, passed in 1863, which prohibits a Government employee or agent from engaging in any contracts with the Government.

Senator Reed's amendment was accepted by Senator Pomerene and embraced in the Pomerene amendment.

Cabbage Called Plenty

Cabbage, watermelons, onions, beets and lettuce are the produce which should be purchased by Greater Boston housekeepers today, according to the report from the committee on food conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

"Cabbage stands out as the one vegetable in the market in great quantities," it says. "This is being sold very cheap, and the market gardeners claim that there are about 10,000 barrels ready to come in if the demand warrants it. Local officers of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that 40 carloads of watermelons were received in Boston this morning. Prices are reasonable, and today should be a good time to purchase watermelons." The supply of onions, beets, and lettuce still remains heavy, and they are being sold at very low prices," continues the report. "There are quite a number of green peppers in the market although the quality of these is only fair. String beans and butter beans are still coming in rather large quantities. The Connecticut beans are very cheap, and the native beans continue to drop every day, and are coming in in good numbers.

Peaches and tomatoes are offered at fair prices, and show normal receipts. Potatoes show a slight further drop in price, but are not yet considered abundant. Bunched turnips and bunched carrots can be had at reasonable prices, and are in very good condition, and there is also a good supply of summer squash."

The classification for the day is as follows: Abundant—cabbage, onions, beets, lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, green peppers. Normal—Peaches, tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, summer squash, string beans, butter beans. Scarce—Asparagus, lemons, spinach, pineapples.

Fish Prices Continue High

Prices at the Boston Fish Pier continue high today, as has been the case for some weeks, and housekeepers who follow the advice of the food conservation committee, of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to purchase fish as a means of conserving the food supply, report prices much higher than those of last summer.

Wholesale dealers continue to claim that the increased demand has maintained high quotations, and despite the allegation of the United States District Attorney, that a "fish trust" exists among the dealers, some assert that these prices can be traced to the activity of the dealers in bidding at the New England Fish Exchange until quotations are higher than normal.

Fishermen are reaping advantages

FRANKLIN PARK GARDEN PROJECT CALLED JUSTIFIED

Expense incurred by the city of Boston in the Franklin Park public garden project is held to be justified, "if care has been exercised in the expenditure of the money" by the thousands of bushels of food products "this labor will produce, which would not have been available in any other way" according to a letter from Joseph W. Townsend, an "amateur farmer," to the Boston Public Safety Committee. The committee held a meeting yesterday and voted that the letter be made public as a practical expression of opinion from one of the private farmers of Franklin Park.

The letter says in part: "In the recent discussion in the press of the farming operations in Franklin Park, and other city property, and the City Council's investigation of the expense incurred by the committee in charge of these operations, I see no mention made of the object in view which prompted the city authorities to provide the opportunity, at an equitable rate, to those willing to take advantage of it, to do their 'bit' toward relieving the threatened food shortage for the coming year."

Mr. Townsend reviews the start of the work and quotes figures to show that the agreement between the city and the farmers was "fair and equitable." He goes on to say, "In regard to excessive cost and management, the writer has nothing to say, except that in addition to the individual lot holder of one-eighth of an acre the city set apart a large acreage for the use of hundreds of pupils in the public schools, and many acres for the Boy Scouts; and these young people are receiving a good, practical education in the production of some of the necessities of life, and experiences which will be of benefit for them and the communities in which they live, in the years to come. These young students in farming certainly require the supervision of competent instructors, and some assistance in the heavier portion of their labor from the farm assistants employed, and surely, the product of these school and boy scout lots, in addition to that of the larger lots, will go as far toward the relief of a food shortage this coming winter as though it was raised in farms in Maine, New Hampshire or the West.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Translations from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

How the European war has enhanced the solidarity of South American peoples is discussed in a long article in *Nacion* (Buenos Aires) under the heading, "The War and Latin America." This article satirically reviews the German frightfulness campaign as a phase of Twentieth Century culture, and shows how the Latin race is represented in opposition through the action of France and Italy. The article declares that the German conception of France was that of a center of corruption; of Italy as that of a nation of mandolin players and punchinellos; of Spain as that of a comatose and ineffective organism; and of the Latin-American peoples as proud and useless, and exceptionally subject to exploitation by superior races.

"Even when these concepts could not be expressed openly," says this article, "they were the opinions which predominated in the thought of the German people, especially in the upper classes, and they contemplated only one privileged race, that was the Teutonic." The article continues:

"In this great war it is not only a question of the right of existence for small nations, respect for international treaties, and the other great matters that have been repeatedly set forth; it is also a question of race—a question whether the people of the Latin race have a right, not so much to the predominance and preeminence which the Germans assume, but to be respected, to live in peace, without having their right disputed to enjoy what they have legitimately achieved.

The extraordinary occurrences since August, 1914, have imposed sweeping modifications upon the ideas of the Germans. Amazed at the heroic and tenacious resistance of the Belgians, French, and Italians, they indeed talk no more of Latin decadence, and they have lost much of the infatuation and pride which they had at the beginning of the war; but it is none the less certain that, before receiving the chastisement which has been given them, they had the intention of annihilating France, of dismembering Italy, of acquiring commanding positions everywhere. If they had triumphed, more than one growing country would have been converted into a German province, just as the other allies of the empire, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have been so converted. Just for this reason, many have found it incomprehensible and inexplicable that German sympathy has been observed in certain Latin nations. Since the first moment all the sympathy and preference of the people of Spanish speech ought to have been eloquently, and unwaveringly expressed in favor of the people of their own race, of the people of France. Fortunately, that which was inevitable is coming to pass. From one side of the continent to the other, the opinions and sentiments of all peoples are uniting in favor of the great Latin family.

"Many object, no doubt, that idealism and sentimentalism do not amount to much in the foreign politics of a nation, and that these things, like individuals, take into account only their own convenience and their own needs. Governments of democratic countries cannot depart from this line of conduct without incurring terrible responsibility. Let us accept the theory as exact and invariable, although we may have at hand the grand and noble example of Belgium and the United States, to record merely the most recent; even then, the economic convenience and the material interests would impel the people of Latin America in general, and the Argentine Republic, in particular, to incline to the side of England, France and Italy. We have close bonds and a debt of gratitude between us and these great nations."

The article reviews the way in which England through her capital, France through her art and literature, and Italy through labor, has aided the development of South American countries, and declares that it is certain that many of these organized undertakings and developments would pass into German hands if Germany should win the war. It says:

"During the war the Germans have revealed their intentions too clearly for us not to tremble at the idea of having the domination of the seas and supremacy in finance pass into their hands. On the day in which the Germans should find themselves without competition they would impose their militarism and subject everything to the common domination of a discipline which admits no resistance or discussion, which does away with volition and compels subjection and obedience."

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PARK CENSUS OF UNITED STATES CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report under the title of "General Statistics of Cities, 1916," about to be issued by the United States Bureau of the Census presents interesting data relating to parks, playgrounds, zoological collections, swimming pools and bathing beaches, and other recreation facilities in cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants.

In all but two of the 213 cities covered by the report certain areas owned by the municipalities are specifically set aside as public parks. The aggregate number of these parks, as reported for the fiscal year 1916, was 3857, and their combined area amounted to 117,006 acres, or 183 square miles. By far the greatest number of parks, 417, was reported for Washington, D. C., but the greatest park area—7713 acres, or about 12 square miles—is shown for New York City. Other cities with large park areas are Philadelphia with 5500 acres, Los Angeles with 4127 acres, Chicago with 3315 acres, Denver with 3719 acres, Washington, D. C.,

with 3067 acres, and Minneapolis with 3035 acres.

The largest single park owned by any city is Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, which has an area of 3526 acres, or 5 1/4 square miles; and the next largest, a park of 3027 acres, or more than 4 1/2 square miles, is reported for Los Angeles. The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island maintain metropolitan park systems. That of Massachusetts covers 38 cities and towns, including Boston and Cambridge. The Palisades Interstate park system is administered jointly by New York and New Jersey.

All but 18 of the 213 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants maintained playgrounds (not including those open only to school children during the school year), the total number of such playgrounds being 2190 and their average area being a trifle more than two acres. The largest number, 185, is shown for New York, and the next largest, 160, for Philadelphia.

"The expenditures for recreation purposes (excluding outlays) in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants during the fiscal year 1916 aggregated \$21,637,097, or 67 cents per capita. The greatest per capita expenditures under this head which are shown for any one city were reported by Brookline, Mass.—\$4.68.

REGISTRATION PROBLEM DECIDED

Members of the United States Army and Navy and the National Guard, whose enlistments expired on June 5 or subsequently, are required to register under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act, according to an opinion of Adjt.-Gen. Louis W. Stodsbury of the New York National Guard communicated to Mayor Curley today.

The opinion was the result of communications concerning the case of John W. McGillicuddy, residing at 32 Howell Street, Dorchester, whose term of enlistment in the first of the New York National Guard expired on June 5. When the New York authorities learned that Mr. McGillicuddy had not registered, they began an investigation and today a communication was received at City Hall in which it was declared that he was required to register and that his registration should be taken and forwarded to New York.

HOLYOKE RAILWAY PETITION HEARING

Hearing on the petition of the Holyoke Street Railway Company to increase its fares was resumed today before the Public Service Commission. Counsel for the cities of Holyoke and Chicopee and for the town of South Hadley reported that they had been unable to come to any agreement "and were further apart" in conference with officials of the railway company.

Petitions have been filed with the commission by Mayor Daniel Coakley of Chicopee and Alderman William Bosworth of Holyoke asking that the consideration of the Holyoke Street Railway case be put aside until after the special legislative commission on street railways makes its report next year.

STREET TRAFFIC RULES MODIFIED

Modification in traffic regulations in Court Street and Boylston Street were announced today by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners. The street commissioners have placed two signs in each of these streets, reading, "Vehicles Do Not Stand Here." The Court Street sign affects the south side of that thoroughfare between Court Square and Washington Street. The Somerset Street sign prohibits vehicles standing on the courthouse side of that street between Pemberton Square and Ashburton Place. The Boylston Street sign prohibits vehicles standing on the side of the street next to Boston Common between Tremont and Charles Streets.

CALIBAN AT STADIUM

Prices of tickets for Caliban at the Harvard Stadium have been reduced to one-half the usual rate for the last three nights of the performance, to-night, tomorrow and Saturday. Last night the shoe and leather dealers in Boston were present and the feature was an additional pageant depicting the progress in shoe making. First "troop night" will be tomorrow when the sale of a certain block of seats will be turned over to the members of the home guard cavalry of Newton, who participate in the performance. This money is to be spent for equipment necessary for the men when they are accepted by the Massachusetts State Guard.

EIGHTH SCHOOL TO OPEN

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States shipping board, announced at the Custom House today that the eighth free Government navigation school in the New England district will be opened at Provincetown, about Aug. 1. Prof. Rudolf Beaver, who started the free government navigation school at New Bedford, will probably be instructor at Provincetown. The school will be in the Board of Trade building, and W. E. Cowing heads the Provincetown committee that is cooperating with the shipping board recruiting service in running it.

HOMESTEAD SUPERVISOR

The executive council yesterday authorized the Homestead Commission to employ a supervisor of plans and construction at \$500 and to secure architects to draft plans and specifications for from 12 to 20 houses at a rate of \$100 for each plan. The first houses are to be built in Lowell, where the Homestead Commission has options on 14 parcels of land, one of which will be selected eventually for the erection of homes.

I. W. W. DICTATES HARVEST WAGES IN NORTH DAKOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The grain crop now growing in North Dakota will likely be harvested at an unprecedented cost for labor, says the Journal. According to a report received in Minneapolis the Nonpartisan League and the Industrial Workers of the World have agreed on a wage scale for harvest hands.

Rates of pay said to have been agreed on range from \$96 to \$144 a month with board, for a 10 hours working day. The minimum rate as reported is \$4 a day for a 10 hour day and 40 cents an hour for overtime. But the schedule, as reported, provides for a sliding scale, according to the price of wheat, wages to be \$4.50 for a 10 hour day if wheat sells at \$1.75 a bushel, \$5 a day if at \$2 a bushel, \$5.50 a day if at \$2.25 and \$6 a day if at \$2.50.

The rate for overtime, fixed at 40 cents an hour for minimum, keeps pace with the rising wage scale. Provision accompanying the wage schedule and said also to have been jointly agreed upon, makes it incumbent upon the employing farmer to feed the crew free for three days, in case of interference of the work by rain or other causes, the men thereafter to pay \$1 a day if such interference continues.

The 10-hour schedule is set to mean 10 hours in the field. Teamsters caring for teams are not to charge for that time. Temporary stops of 15 minutes of a threshing machine are not to be deducted from time, and moves from place to place are not to be deducted, except where a move requires an hour or longer to make.

The agreement is said to contain a clause that only members of the agricultural workers order of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be employed, provided sufficient help is furnished by it, except that permanent employees and men working by the season may be kept.

The agreement, it is said, provides for prompt payment of wages in cash on severance of relations and makes clear the right of men to quit at any time, recognizing also the right of the employer to discharge men.

On the basis of wheat at less than \$1.75, at \$4 a day for a 10-hour day, six days a week, a harvest hand would not fail to make \$96 and board. At \$2.50 for wheat the harvest hand's pay would be \$144 and board for a 10-hour day, six days a week, with opportunities for overtime pay.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Joseph E. Davies, of the United States Federal Trade Commission, is now in Chicago with a staff of able legal and economic experts, ready to begin the investigation of the food supply situation at that center of distribution, ordered by Congress, especially as monopoly is related to meat, wheat, and other basic products. Mr. Davies is a product of the Wisconsin reform movement of the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, and the first decade of the Twentieth Century.

His cultural and professional education (as a lawyer) was obtained at the State university. He first won his spurs as a foe of the alliance between big business and venal politicians while active as a district attorney. On the record thus made, and because of his service to the Democratic Party, especially in the presidential campaign of 1912, he was called to Washington, soon after the Wilson Administration was inaugurated and was set to work in the Bureau of Corporations to direct its operations, write and edit its publications, and aid the Department of Justice with its specific work of prosecution. From 1913 to 1915 he served at this post, and when the Federal Trade Commission was organized he was selected by President Wilson to be its first chairman. He is a man of much legal ability, and is unusually well versed in economics and in the modifications and extensions of forms of law and legal precedents, which recent national evolution has forced administrators, lawmakers, and judges to make. He writes for legal journals, and, when occasion demands, lets his personal and official views be known to the public through interviews; but most of the time he attends strictly to his many duties, and he gets results.

Peter Aloysius Hendrick, of the Supreme Court of New York State, has rendered a decree, in a case involving the right of citizens to criticize the Government, which will be much discussed, as the controversy over "free speech" assumes, in the United States, a form not unlike that which has been noted in Europe. Judge Hendrick does not find criminality in the act of giving publicity to quotations from the Declaration of Independence and asking whether the Government is living up to the theories of that historic document. The prosecuting attorney contended that the distribution of literature asking such a question was prejudicial to the public peace, and constituted disorderly conduct. Judge Hendrick is a native of central New York, was educated at Fordham College, New York City, and practiced law for twenty years in the city of Auburn, prior to his appointment to the bench and his removal to New York City.

Herr Hoffmann, who has resigned from the Swiss Federal Council in consequence of the publication of his telegram to Herr Robert Grimm, summarizing the German offer of peace with Russia, is a native of St. Gall, but his father was German. He became a member of the Federal Council some three years before the outbreak of the war, and was elected Vice-President two years later, while 1914 found him President of the Confederation for that year. At the close of his

term of office he retained, contrary to custom, the control of the Political Department, which was converted, at the beginning of 1915, into a permanent one with three sections—Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, and Commerce. It was under Herr Hoffmann that Switzerland decided to enter no protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, and but a few days before the publication of his telegram he maintained, in the Federal Council, that it would be a breach of neutrality to protest against the Belgian deportations. In short, he seems to have been the controlling factor so far as the attitude adopted by Switzerland during the war.

Edward E. Pratt, whose detachment from the staff of the Department of Commerce, Washington, has been forced by Secretary Redfield, is one of the leading experts of the United States in his special field of knowledge and it will be difficult for the department to replace him with a man having like resources and experience. Until the merits of the controversy between him and his chief are ascertainable through publication of more data, it will be well for the public to suspend judgment. Dr. Pratt is an Illinoisian, with an academic training at Oberlin College and Tulane University, who supplemented this work with study of social problems in New York City, under the auspices of the School of Philanthropy, the staff of which he later joined. From 1911 to 1914 he was kept busy by the State of New York in carrying on investigations of factories and sources of social supply, and in analysis of social statistics. Having specialized considerably in the use and meaning of statistics and their value to traders and manufacturers, if studied comparatively, he naturally was enlisted in the Federal Department of Commerce, when in 1914, it began to expand its foreign department and back up the national trade policy with expert aid. In this work Dr. Pratt has steadily increased his activity and versatility of service, and since the United States entered the war he has been used much by the Administration as an adviser on the complicated issues of trade control, domestic and foreign, which the fact that the nation is at war has forced the Government to decide and act upon. If he and Secretary Redfield cannot agree, it seems likely that a place elsewhere can be made for a man with such an equipment.

Internal Germans at Gallups Island requested local United States Immigration officials today for permission to visit Boston for short periods, on parole. The men miss the association of their wives, families, and friends, and ask that they be granted this request. They do not consider themselves prisoners of war, and argue that there is no reason for refusing the request.

Civil guards were posted at the island, Wednesday, after being taken down by Jeremiah J. Hurley, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration. Officers of the Ninth Regiment instructed the new guards in their duties, and Immigration Inspector Fitzgerald remained on the island in charge of the guards.

GERMANS WANT TO VISIT BOSTON

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SHIPPING NEWS

High prices continue at the fish pier today, wholesale dealers quoting per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.07, steak cod \$8.75@12; market cod \$4.50@5.50, pollock \$6, large hake \$6, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5.25. There were no swordfish or mackerel arrivals in time for the early auction of fish today. Groundfish arrivals: Str. Wave 73,000 pounds; schrs. Ellen & Mary 43,600, Athena 26,300, Thalia 30,000, Rebecca 15,000, Patriot 25,500, Pollyanna 86,000, Ethel B. Penny 30,000, and Henry L. Marshall 20,700.

Gloucester reports today indicate whiting in plentiful supply and being sold for salting. Harbor traps caught a few mackerel Wednesday. The Board of Trade report shows receipts of salt cod from Jan. 1 to July 1 to be 1,608,487 pounds, compared to 2,949,609 pounds for the corresponding period of 1916.

NEPONSET SHIPYARD STRIKE

Sixty machinists and 15 riggers quit work at Lawley's shipyard in Neponset yesterday when refused a 50 cents increase in wages demanded by the other workers already on strike. The yard is engaged on work for the United States Navy and an appeal for settlement has been sent to Washington by the officials of the company. A committee of the strikers issued a statement yesterday, taking exceptions to a statement issued by the company which says the men employed at the yard can average \$30 a week. The committee said the men could earn \$30 a week, but would have to work more than 12 hours a day to get this wage in overtime.

JAPAN POST FOR ROLAND S. MORRIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The selection of Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia to be new United States Ambassador to Japan is announced, and the nomination will be sent to the Senate soon by the President, it is expected. It is understood that Mr. Morris was chosen after Vance McCormick, Democratic national chairman, had declined the appointment.

Mr. Morris, who is a lawyer, is believed to be persona grata to Japan. He is actively associated with Pennsylvania politics, having formerly been Democratic State chairman. He has been a strong supporter of President Wilson.

NOVA SCOTIA MEN VISIT BOSTON TO INCREASE MARKET

Larger Shipments of Fruit and Vegetables for Boston and New England Sought

Efforts are to be made to find a market here for increased shipments of apples, other fruit, and vegetables, which grow in large quantities in Nova Scotia, and a party which includes prominent transportation men from Nova Scotia has just completed a trip of inspection here. It was learned today. W. H. Blasdale, general freight agent of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., at Boston, is in New York today with the party, aiding in conducting an investigation of market conditions there.

Trade expansion between Canada and Boston is sought by Canadian railroads, and fruit and produce men, according to the visitors, among whom were G. E. Graham of Kentville, N. S., general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railroad; F. G. J. Momeau, general freight agent of that road at Halifax, and A. E. McMahon of Berwick, N. S.

Boston dealers were interviewed and asked to cooperate with the Canadian interests in finding a market here for much of the surplus grown in the Canadian provinces. The party also is to make efforts to increase the amount of manufactured goods shipped from Boston to the Dominion. It is said. All day Wednesday was spent in Boston and the visitors expressed confidence that the interchange of freight between New England, particularly Boston, and Nova Scotia can be considerably increased to the advantage of both countries.

REAL ESTATE

One of the most conspicuous transfers put on record today, was from Charles J. Groves, owner of the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and St. Botolph Street, Back Bay, who sells the property to Mah Sing et al. It is reported as fronting on Massachusetts Avenue, although it is assessed at 207 St. Botolph Street for \$30,000, of which \$26,600 applies on the 3331 square feet of land. There is a three story swell front brick dwelling on the land, but it is understood the property is to be remodelled for business purposes.

A transaction of some importance in South Boston has just been closed, in which Emmaline G. Whidden takes title to several parcels of improved property from Edmund C. Coleman's estate et al. One parcel of land containing 4350 square feet valued at \$2000 is situated at 680 East Seventh Street corner of 154 to 160 M Street, on which there are four frame houses; the total assessment is \$10,000.

Also included in this purchase from the same grantors, is a frame house and 3103 square feet of land at 149 M Street, taxed for \$700 of which \$1100 is land value.

Also included in this purchase from the same grantors, is a frame house and 2063 square feet of land at 661 East Sixth Street, taxed for \$2200 of which \$700 is land value.

SOUTH END SALE

Papers have gone to record this day from William F. Humphrey to Celia H. Kemble, in the sale of two properties in the South End, situated at 349 Tremont Street and extending through to 32 Fayette Street, assessed for \$17,800, of which \$13,200 is land value. One house is 4 1/2 stories and the other is 2 1/2 stories high.

BOUGHT IN ROXBURY

Lena C. Beck has purchased from the Elizabeth J. Conroy estate the two frame houses at 249 and 251 Roxbury Street, Roxbury, together with 3800 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$7900. The land carries \$3400 of that amount.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Joseph Silkman has bought the two frame dwellings at 81 and 85 Nightingale Street, Dorchester, owned by George M. Wollinger. They are assessed for \$10,800, which includes \$2600 on 8568 square feet of land.

Another property sold consists of a frame dwelling house belonging to Sarah S. Hilton at 57 Hamilton Street, bought by Annie F. Loring. There is a land area of 4200 square feet valued at \$1100, which is included in the \$6800 assessment.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Columbia Road, 353, Ward 17; Dorchester Trust Co.; brick bank. Cottage St., 153, rear, Ward 2; James Corcoran; brick workshop and bakery. Rosewood St., 12, rear, Ward 24; Della J. Hannaberry; frame garage. Norfolk St., 57, rear, Ward 21; Elizabeth M. McKay; frame garage. Tremont Row, 1, 2, 3, 4, Ward 5; Tremont Row Realty Trust; alter theater, stores and offices. Haverhill St., 1, Haymarket Sq., 1 and 2, Ward 5; G. B. Lawrence Co.; alter mfg.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EASTERN CLUBS WIN THREE GAMES

Pittsburgh Is Only Western Winner in the National League, Taking Two Straight Games From the Boston Braves

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P	C
New York	50	22	554	484
Philadelphia	41	33	554	554
St. Louis	44	39	530	459
Cincinnati	47	43	522	410
Chicago	43	43	500	470
Brooklyn	38	49	494	590
Boston	33	45	423	562
Pittsburgh	26	54	325	481

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Three of the four eastern clubs in the National League won their games against the western clubs Wednesday afternoon, Pittsburgh being the only western club to win, and Manager Bezdek's men celebrated the day by taking both games of a double-header from the Boston Braves by scores of 8 to 6 and 3 to 2.

New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia were eastern winners in this league, the Giants defeating the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 2, the champions winning from St. Louis, 5 to 1, and the Phillies defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 1.

PITTSBURGH WINS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Pittsburgh met Boston at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon in a double-header and Manager Bezdek's men surprised the followers of both teams by winning the two games by scores of 8 to 6 and 3 to 2. It was by far the best showing Pittsburgh has made under the present manager.

Boston appeared to have the first game safely in hand with Tyler pitching, and the score 6 to 1 in favor of the Braves at the beginning of the sixth inning. Some timely batting mixed up with some poor fielding gave Pittsburgh two runs in the sixth inning and in the eighth inning they ran up a total of five runs by the same means. Steele pitched the last three and two-thirds innings for the winners and was very effective.

Steele started pitching the second game for Pittsburgh and worked six innings when he was succeeded by Carlson who held Boston runless. Rudolph pitched for Boston and was not only hit freely but was given poor support. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 5-8 11 0
Boston.....0 5 0 0 1 0 0 0-6 10 4
Batteries—Miller, Steele and Fischer; Tyler, Barnes, Ragan and Truesner. Umpire—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 29m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 6 2
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 6 2
Batteries—Steele, Carlson and Fischer; Rudolph and Truesner. Time—2h. 14m.

GIANTS WIN FROM CHICAGO BY 4 TO 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York made it three straight from Chicago here Wednesday winning by a score of 4 to 2. The Giants won in the fifth inning, when they scored three runs on singles by Rariden, Burns, Kilduff and Kauff and a fumble by Williams. Perritt kept the Chicago hits scattered and well supported. Doyle, former Giant captain, drove in both Chicago runs. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-4 10 1
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 8 3
Batteries—Perritt and Rariden; Douglas, Prendergast and Wilson. Umpire—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 25m.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 5-1

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn bunched four hits and two passes in the third inning, with Ames pitching, here Wednesday, scoring all its runs and winning 5 to 1. Cheney had a shut-out to his credit up to the ninth inning, when, with Hornsby on second, Wheat made a wild throw to second, after an easy catch of a fly, the ball rolling into the dugout and Hornsby scoring.

Daubert was back in the game after several weeks' lay-off. St. Louis used four pitchers. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0-5 7 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 1
Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Ames, Hornsby, May, Watson and Snyder. Umpire—Rigler and Emalle. Time—1h. 40m.

PHILADELPHIA IS THE VICTOR BY 3-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although outnitted nearly two to one, Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati here Wednesday, 3 to 1. The visitors failed to take advantage of their opportunities to score. Philadelphia secured one run in the second inning on three bases on balls and Killifer's single, and won the game by scoring twice in the seventh on singles by Luderus and Killifer, Paskert's

double and two fumbles by Roush. Score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0-3 6 2
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 11 3
Batteries—Mayer and Killifer; Toney and Clarke. Umpire—Klem and Brannfield. Time—1h. 22m.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P	C
New Haven	40	18	714	
Lawrence	33	26	559	
New London	30	24	544	
Bridgeport	31	25	544	
Worcester	28	31	475	
Portland	25	33	431	
Springfield	20	34	370	
Hartford	20	37	361	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New Haven 5, Worcester 3.
Bridgeport 11, Springfield 3.
Lawrence 3, New London 1.
Hartford 4, Portland 1.

GAMES TODAY
Springfield at Bridgeport.
Portland at New Haven.
Lawrence at Hartford.
Worcester at New London.

NEW HAVEN TAKES LONG CONTEST, 5-3

WORCESTER, Mass.—An error by Murray, the only one of the game by Worcester, gave New Haven the opportunity in the eleventh inning here Wednesday. Naylor and Donovan, who replaced Nutter when he was relieved, came through with hits and Whalen put in a long fly, the combination giving two runs and victory. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New Haven.....0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0-5 10 1
Worcester.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 1
Batteries—Naylor and Devine; McGinley and Wilder. Umpire—Connolly. Time—2h. 25m.

BRIDGEPORT WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Bridgeport took both games of a double-header here Wednesday afternoon from Springfield, the first 1 to 0 in 13 innings, and the second 11 to 3 in seven.

The first contest was a brilliant pitching battle, Mayberry going the nine innings for Springfield and Ferguson and House dividing the work for the visitors.

For the first seven innings only three men in an inning faced Mayberry. In the eighth men reached second and third with none out, but could not score. Ferguson was effective, but wild. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bridgeport.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 12 1
Springfield.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 3 2
Batteries—Ferguson, House and Egan; Mayberry and Stephens. Time—2h. 35m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bridgeport.....4 0 0 0 4 3 0-11 11 1
Springfield.....0 0 0 0 1 2 0-3 9 3
Batteries—Ferguson and Carroll; Pich, Mangan and O'Donnell and Stephens. Umpire—Kelly. Time—1h. 30m.

LAWRENCE WINS FROM NEW LONDON

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lawrence went into second place in the league standing here by defeating New London, 3 to 1. Timely hitting by Daley and Schreiber in the early innings won for the home team, and strong fielding support by Hinchman helped Williams to keep his opponents' score down. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence.....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 2
New London.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 8 1
Batteries—Williams and Murphy; Mulrennan and Fish. Umpire—Erwin. Time—1h. 40m.

HARTFORD DEFEATS PORTLAND BY 4 TO 1

PORTLAND, Me.—Hartford bunched its hits in the eighth inning of Wednesday's game, breaking the tie and winning, 4 to 1. Head pitched a good game. The score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Hartford.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 8 0
Portland.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 5 2
Batteries—Head and Carroll; Spald and McGraw. Umpire—Dessau. Time—1h. 52m.

BIG GOLF MATCH AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Gilbert Nichols of Great Neck and Alexander Smith of the Wyckoff and Bellaire Country clubs, will play George Low of the Baltusrol Country Club and George Smith of the Wyckoff and Bellaire Country clubs, in a professional exhibition golf match for the benefit of the American Red Cross at the Shennecossett Country Club, Eastern Point, Saturday.

This will virtually take the place of the big annual professional match, in which prominent golfers from all over the country are annually entered and which has been called off on account of the war. Hundreds of golfers, professional and amateur, are expected to assemble here to follow the match.

The ladies' championship August tournament will be held Aug. 14, 15 and 16 and the Shennecossett championship Aug. 26 to 30 on the golf course of the Shennecossett Club.

LAWRENCE GETS NEW MEN

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Wheeler Puller, who pitched for Lawrence a few years ago in the New England League, came here Wednesday and was signed by Manager Flynn of the local team. George Gaw, who was released by Manager Donovan of the Buffalo team, has also been added to the local pitching staff.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Elmira 5, Reading 4.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 2.
Syracuse 5, Scranton 2.

CHARTERHOUSE BEATS HARROW

Wins by Seven Wickets in One of Two Interesting English Public School Cricket Matches—Eton Wins From Harrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The match held at Godalming on Saturday, June 23, between Charterhouse and Harrow resulted in a win for the former team by seven wickets. Rain occasionally interfered with the course of the game, but Harrow, winning the toss, put in Davis and Butler to start the batting with Woollidge and Rucker bowling.

Butler commenced with care and was the slower scorer of the two, but Davis soon got busy and when he was bowled for 37 there were only 44 runs on the board. Dalal then went in and the score was carried to 91 for two wickets. At this point disaster overtook the team and three wickets, Jackson, Stevenson-Moore and Frerichs, went down without any of the three scoring a single run, five wickets being down for 101. The innings closed subsequently in rather a weak manner for a total of 155. Of the 10 wickets Woollidge was responsible for four and Rucker for six.

Harrow's innings had occupied just two hours and a quarter, which left the same amount of time to within a few minutes for Charterhouse to make sufficient runs to win. Stern and Cooke made the first pair, pitted against the Harrow bowlers, Jackson and Aird, who, on account of an intervening shower, had to make plentiful use of sawdust. Both batsmen had difficulty in settling down and with the fielding of a high character, scoring was slow at the start. Both, however, played steadily, but with 20 up Stern was out to Dalal, and when Woollidge came in to take his place, Cooke, without any further runs being added, was caught at the wicket for a poor seven and matters began to look somewhat unsatisfactory for Charterhouse. Thomas, who next came in, at once commenced to score brightly and in 60 minutes the half century went up on the board. Three runs later, however, Thomas was out, leg before, with a score of 13 runs.

Beeching now joined Woollidge and with the side requiring 100 runs to win with just over an hour to play, both batsmen commenced to hit freely and 50 runs were added within the next quarter of an hour, the partnership finally putting up 112 runs, before Woollidge was caught for a brilliant 50 and the match was finally won by the visitors.

The following Tuesday, June 26, Harrow and Eton met for their annual contest at Harrow. The game took place before a very good audience, the ground presenting a rather gay picture, despite the predominance of khaki. As was anticipated, Eton, who were considered the stronger side, won somewhat easily, although at one time Harrow put up a very stout resistance. There were one or two familiar figures in the cricket world present, among whom were Stanley Jackson, A. L. Hornby and Dick Desborough.

Eton, who won the toss, sent Harrow in to bat. Butler and Davis were again the first pair for Harrow, Gibson and Scott-Chad opening the bowling for Eton. Butler, with his score at 11, struck too late at a ball from Gibson and was bowled, and Dalal, who relieved him, hit his first ball, which was a full pitch from Hoare, to the boundary. Both batsmen appeared to be settling down to some steady cricket and with the score at 44 Eton changed Gibson in favor of Wilson, and this alteration was at once successful, Davis' wicket falling for a useful 22. With the score at 55, Jackson's wicket fell, and Dalal also retired, with the total unaltered. Bennett and Stevenson-Moore, who were now partners, played brilliant cricket, and Hoare took Wilson's place at the town end of the wicket.

With the century on the board, Moore was bowled by Gibson, having made a useful 23, in which were included two prodigious drives to the mid-off boundary. Of the remainder of the Harrow batsmen Frerichs scored 12 and Tylden-Wright 10 not out, the rest of the Harrow tally making a very poor showing. The total score amounted to 154, and the innings lasted 2½ hours.

Eton opened with Scott-Chad and Venables Llewellyn to the bowling of Jackson and Dalal. With the score at three Scott-Chad gave a very warm chance to Dalal low down in the slips from Jackson, but in the next over Llewellyn was bowled by Jackson with a ball of unusually good length. Shirley was sent out, leg before, with a ball from Blyth, who very quickly had relieved Jackson. The score soon rose to the half-century, the Harrow captain changing his bowling fairly frequently, and Scott-Chad was taken at the wicket before any further runs were added. Barker, who is left-handed, next came in and partnered by Wilson soon put the visitors in a comfortable position, the 100 going up within an hour and a half. At 5 o'clock a heavy shower interrupted the game for 20 minutes, with the score at 131, Wilson being 66 not out. On resuming Wilson added a further 20 to his total, when he was caught at point. Brocklebank, who next came in, at once scored heavily with two fine sixes off Dalal, and a few minutes later the Harrow score was passed, the 200 going up in just over two hours. When time was up Barker and Brocklebank were 66 and 47 not out respectively, and the score totaled 240.

YALE GIVES UP FOOTBALL DATES FOR NEXT FALL

Games Arranged Last January Have All Been Canceled on Account of the War

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity football schedule for the coming fall has been canceled. The usual list of games was arranged last January and there has been some delay in formally writing to Yale's rivals and asking, in view of the war situation, whether the games cannot be given up. Only two of Yale's opponents, Princeton and Harvard, have taken similar action.

Yale has not yet received formal response from either Harvard or Princeton relative to its proposal that freshman games be played this fall. Yale plans to arrange a light schedule for the 1921 eleven and would be glad to close it with a game against Harvard and one against its Princeton class rivals.

Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale board of athletic control, has just returned from Boston, where he met Dean L. B. Briggs, who holds the similar position at Harvard, and the athletic position was discussed exhaustively. Dean Briggs appeared informally to be pleased with the idea of a freshman game with Yale, but Harvard's official action on the matter, like that of Yale, will probably depend on the military situation when college opens in September.

PROGRAM OUT FOR SCOTTISH GAMES

Programs are out for the sixty-fourth annual picnic and athletic games of the Boston Caledonian Club which are to be held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, Saturday, Aug. 14. A large prize list has been arranged for the athletic contests and it is expected that many of the leading amateur and professional athletes of the country will compete.

There are seven amateur events open only to members of the club and their children and one professional race open to members. There are 10 amateur events open to the world, as well as a professional five-mile race for the championship of the world. Thirteen special Scottish events open to the world are also to be contested.

PITTSBURGH GETS FIRST BASEMAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Vic Saler, the former Chicago National League club first baseman, became the property of the Pittsburgh club Wednesday, according to announcement here. After the Chicago club had obtained Fred Merkle from Brooklyn Saler was given his release.

Both Pittsburgh and Cincinnati entered claims for the infielder, but the Cincinnati club Wednesday night notified President Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh club that it had withdrawn its claim.

PICKUPS

For a newcomer Debus of the Pittsburgh club looks to be a very promising third baseman.

Joe Benz of the White Sox was the pitching star yesterday holding Washington to three hits and a shutout.

Magee played his first game for the St. Louis Browns yesterday and showed up strongly in the field. He was put at second base.

In securing Saler, formerly of the Cubs, Pittsburgh has a splendid first baseman and Honus Wagner can play in 'some other position to advantage.

The New York Highlanders improved their batting averages greatly yesterday getting 17 hits in 44 times at bat with Baker leading with four in five times up.

Max Carey, center fielder of the Pittsburgh Club, is not only a splendid player in every department of the game, but he is always doing his best no matter whether his club is winning or losing and this helped greatly to win the two games yesterday.

The Chicago White Sox appear to be playing their best game just now as nothing less would win two straight double-headers from Washington. They will now meet the Red Sox in a series of games which is going to be a big factor in determining this year's champion.

Winning both games of a double-header is a new experience for the Pittsburgh team. Manager Bezdek is certainly working hard for victory and the players appear to be doing their best to help the cause along. A little more experience together and the club should win many more games.

Five runs in one inning was quite popular in the major leagues yesterday. New York made that number in the tenth inning of its game with Cleveland; the Boston Braves made it in the second inning of their first game with Pittsburgh and then Pittsburgh returned the compliment in the eighth inning of the same game, and Brooklyn made it in the third inning of its game with St. Louis.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Memphis 6, Mobile 0.
Little Rock 7, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 1.
Atlanta 2, Nashville 1.

CHICAGO AGAIN GAINS ON BOSTON

White Sox Capture Two Games From the Washington Senators While Boston Is Winning Only One Game From Browns

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P	C
Chicago	55	31	410	349
Boston	51	32	514	478
Cleveland	47	41	534	560
New York	42	39	519	588
Detroit	43	41	512	512
Washington	32	49	402	530
Philadelphia	31	49	388	534
St. Louis	33	53	384	429

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 1, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, Washington 0.
Cleveland 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
New York 12, Cleveland 7.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

The Chicago White Sox made another gain on the Boston Red Sox in the American League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon by defeating the Washington Senators in two games by scores of 4 to 0 and 7 to 4, while the Boston club won only one game from the St. Louis Browns by a score of 1 to 0. Boston and Chicago open their big series at Chicago this afternoon with the White Sox holding a lead of 26 points.

Three other games were played in this league yesterday, Detroit and Philadelphia again dividing a double-header, the Tigers winning the first game, 4 to 1, and the Athletics taking the second, 4 to 3. New York defeated Cleveland in a 10-inning game, 12 to 7.

BOSTON DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 1-0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—By the shutout score of 1 to 0, the Boston Red Sox defeated the St. Louis Americans here Wednesday afternoon in the final game of the series between the two teams. The victory gave the Red Sox the advantage of the series, the Boston team having won three of the five games played. Carl Mays was in the box for the winners, and pitched excellent ball, allowing but four hits.

The Red Sox batters were able to hit both Rogers and Knob, making a total of eight, but were only able to score one run, that coming in the second inning. After Hooper and Lewis had been put out in this inning, Scott singled to centerfield. Agnew then hit in front of the plate, Severed fumbling the ball so badly as to allow Scott to score all the way from first base, and Agnew to reach third. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 8 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 2
Batteries—Mays and Agnew; Rogers, Knob and Severed. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 42m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS WASHINGTON TEAM

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago won its second straight double-header from Washington here Wednesday, 4 to 0 and 7 to 4. In the first game Joseph Benz allowed the visitors but three hits, while the locals bunched hits off Harper and won easily.

In the second game, Gallis' switch in passing three men and hitting another, coupled with Felder's choice, sacrifice fly and a single by Schalk gave four runs, and Jackson's home run in the sixth inning with Myers in the box scored the winning run. They bunched hits, however, off Shaw in the eighth inning and clinched the victory. Score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0-4 8 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 2
Batteries—Benz and Schalk; Harper, Shaw and Henry. Umpire—Time—1h. 44m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0-7 11 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-4 11 1
Batteries—Danforth, Russell and Schalk; Gallia, Ayers, Shaw and Almsmith. Umpire—O'Loughlin and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CLEVELAND BY 12-7

CLEVELAND, O.—New York took the odd game from Cleveland here Wednesday, 12 to 7, in 10 innings. Cleveland drove Caldwell and Fisher from the box, but Russell put an end to the local's scoring.

Poor fielding by Morton and Coveleskie gave New York nine of its 12 runs. Baker's batting and Chapman's fielding featured. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....3 0 0 0 3 1 0 0-12 17 2
Cleveland.....2 2 0 0 1 0 2 0-7 11 4
Batteries—Caldwell, Fisher, Russell and Nankamer; Morton, Coveleskie and Billings. Umpire—Moriarty and Connolly. Time—2h. 30m.

DETROIT SPLITS WITH ATHLETICS

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit and Philadelphia again broke even in two games here Wednesday. The home club took the first game 4 to 1 and the visitors the second 4 to 3. There was not much hitting in either contest, most of the runs being due to errors, bases on balls or poor judgment by the fielders.

Detroit rallied in the ninth inning of the second game and had two me-

on bases with one out, but Cobb, Veach and Heliman could bring in only one run. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-4 7 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 5 1
Batteries—Boland and Stange; Siebold and Schang. Time—1h. 46m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 7 2
Detroit.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3 6 1
Batteries—R. Johnson, J. Bush and Haley, Meyer; James, Cunningham, Mitchell and Stange. Umpire—McCormick and Nallin. Time—1h. 56m.

GEORGE WILEY WINS BRASSARD RACE AT REVERE

Syracuse Bicycle Rider Makes 41 Miles 3 Laps in One Hour—Fred Herbert Second

REVERE, Mass.—George Wiley of Syracuse, N. Y., won the Brassard race at Revere Oval here Wednesday night, covering 41 miles 3 laps in one hour, Fred Herbert of Fall River finishing second, and Vincent Madonna third. Clarence Carman, the fourth contestant, was forced to drop out because of a flat tire shortly after 30 miles had been passed.

All the riders lost pace frequently. Wiley going into the lead a little beyond the 18-mile mark after Carman had lost pace following a hard brush. Wiley held the lead for the remainder of the race.

Timothy Sullivan of New Haven finished first in the five-mile open professional event. The summary:

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Louis Hiban, Lynn (45yds.); Fred Hansen, Revere (75yds.); second, Frank Keenan, Revere (60yds.); third, F. E. Logan, South Boston (90yds.); fourth, Time—38½s.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by G. H. Boyd, Somerville (8yds.); Dennis Connolly, Everett (75yds.); second, Lester Bowker, Lynn (45yds.); third, Tim Sullivan, New Haven (30yds.); fourth, Time—25½s.

ARMY REVOLT IN SPAIN EXPLAINED

Cause of Crisis Traced in Study of Political Situation—Petition of Committee of Defense a Historical Document

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—When Señor Eduardo Dato, with habitual serenity, undertook the charge of the Government of Spain at a moment when it seemed hardly possible for anyone to establish a new cabinet, he had three prime difficulties to face, each of which was enough to form a national problem of the first magnitude, and which, together, seemed to have brought the nation to an insoluble dilemma from which relief could only be found in a complete dissolution of all existing organization and an open and active alliance with a great European fighting combination, by means of which Spain would undergo a great clarifying and regenerating process, and would have her national efficiency and prestige raised enormously. The three difficulties were, first, the impossible task of the country had not itself into by its calm submission to the German expropriation of its commerce, the German plottings and a variety of other troubles which have become accustomed, since not only Spain is the sufferer now, but the powers of the Entente have come to suffer also, as the result of the Spanish indifference, and have naturally been making their displeasure known. Thus it became apparent that Spain could not do as she wished in the way of humiliation, and the Radical and Republican parties were scrambling their protests and their desire for intervention, revolution being spoken of as not for many years.

The second difficulty is that of labor. In every branch of work and in every town, every city and every province of Spain, there is a seething discontent, there have been strikes of all kinds and dimensions everywhere, and arrangements were in progress for a general strike which would inevitably result in a far more disastrous and unmanageable kind than any of its predecessors. Third, there was the new military difficulty, the army virtually threatening to take over the control of the country. It had grievances which it determined should be redressed, and it felt that this could only be done by complete national reorganization. The army difficulty is an old one in Spain; every government has its grand scheme for army reform; there are bills and long debates in the Cortes; there are fine schemes for the reform of the army, but, up to the end, nothing has been done. The army, which suffers the most, its discontent has been known for some time; but it has been known for some time. Its sudden aggressiveness has taken the country by surprise, and the more so since, from being a sound prop of the monarchy, it is now revealed as the advocate of a reformed Spain in which the monarch does not appear to be regarded as an essential and integral part. It is impossible to carry on the governmental system on the old lines with these difficulties in existence; although certainly no one else but Dato would have attempted it; and there was little doubt that he accepted the charge under a strong sense of duty, and with the conviction that if he did not do so and did not pull the present governmental system through its difficulties, that system would certainly and immediately collapse. It was in effect the last chance. When the retiring Premier, Sr. García Prieto, gave up his office, he was asked of the crisis meant any change in the foreign policy of Spain, and he answered that the King would be called upon to answer that question. There is reason to believe that the King's views on intervention are not now what they were.

Señor Dato has now made the following statement: "We have accepted power only because the Liberal Party declared that its part was finished. The Count de Romanones has congratulated us upon our attitude and has offered us his assistance. We count likewise upon that of the whole of his party. With such encouragements we will set forth to work for the re-establishment of the material security and the moral tranquillity of the country. We rely equally on the opinion of the public, who understand that the troubles which are in existence at the present time may have grave consequences. So it is not a party policy that we shall adopt, but a national policy. We hope that our opponents will give us the respect which is due to public authority, because it must be evident to all of them that in accepting the assumption of authority we give proof of a spirit of sacrifice. We have told the King that we accept power with the firm intention of doing our duty come what may. So far the military question has not been considered from our point of view. Those who intimate that the juntas pursue a political object do injustice to the army. In reality these juntas only tend to develop the spirit of corps, to strengthen discipline and to exalt patriotism. We shall give to this problem the importance that it deserves. "During the last Conservative term of office we bought war material, we gave a new impulse to war industries, and stimulated production. We submitted three classes, hitherto exempt, to military obligations. We demanded of the country special credits in favor of services dependent on the War Department. This is the program we shall follow again, and in acting thus we hope to deserve the unanimous approval of the country and the army. "As to the international question, we have little to say. The attitude

we observed in the matter of neutrality during a year and a half of government, and later when we were in opposition, is the best guarantee of our conduct in the future. The Marqués de Lema, who so capably conducted the Foreign Office, will have control of that department again. We believe that the public will regard this circumstance as sufficient, without our saying anything further. There will be no dissolution of the Cortes."

This last remark is apropos of the fact, not without significance in view of the cry for representative government and the authority of Parliament, that the majority in the Cortes is not a Conservative, but a Liberal one, but on the other hand the Conservatism of Señor Dato is that of the Conservative-Liberal kind, with little to distinguish it from the Romanones Liberalism, with which it is constantly in alliance at election and other times. As parties in Spain are, however, the parliamentary majority is rather a vague and indeterminate thing, and Señor Dato has much reason in opposing himself to the demand that there should be a dissolution at this moment. But at the same time it was said that as soon as convenient the new Premier would summon the Cortes, and his predecessor, Señor García Prieto, commented that in the circumstances the Cortes would be called upon to play the part of a Constituent Assembly, and would have the task of creating a new Spain placed under the sovereignty of the civil power. The organ of the Count de Romanones, El Diario Universal, had this sympathetic comment, "We must do Señor Dato the justice to state that it is against his will that he comes to power. In the hands of the chief of the Conservative-Liberals we are sure that the public power, which is the civil power, will not be strangled. A new Government should, without delay, satisfy those who demand justice, with the firm resolution to persevere in that direction. It should address itself to the patriotism of the soldiers and their respect for discipline, for in the last resort they are called upon to defend the laws and the Constitution of Spain. Otherwise no government is possible. When a government ceases to be a government in fact, those who know history know what happens."

Serenity and tact are the characteristics of Don Eduardo Dato, and they were never so valuable in a leader as now. He has another, and that is an unbounded optimism. "Above all things I am an optimist," he said on one occasion. That is sufficiently evident in his remarks on the army situation now. He is almost the only man in Spain who maintains such optimism in regard to this most serious question. The new military movement did not at once begin to calm on the recommitment of Dato regime; the opposite. From the infantry it spread to all arms, and then the civil servants of the government began to copy the movement and formed committees of defense for themselves and made their demands for reorganization, the abolition of favoritism, the deposition of officials, and the establishment of justice. It was known that a military commission went from Madrid to Barcelona to signify its adhesion to the cause of the malcontents. The latter demanded the disgrace of a certain number of chiefs of corps and generals of high command, and so the newspapers declared that they became not a committee of defense, but a committee of attack. The working classes looked on in alarm, and asked themselves if a military régime were not in course of establishment. Against the idea that this movement was one for justice and constitutional government, the working classes set the fact that after all the army stood for "reactionary principles" and its action now was to be distrusted.

These committees of defense in the army have been in existence for about fourteen or fifteen months. Although Barcelona appears to be their chief center they are in existence at Valencia, Zaragoza, Badajoz, Valladolid and other centers, with a working arrangement among all of them. In effect they have constituted a secret society in the army. As already explained in cables to The Christian Science Monitor, they came into existence as the result of long standing discontent in the infantry, with which other arms of the service have been in active sympathy. A chief complaint is that promotion does not go by merit, but by the favor of the officers in high command and by influence at court. Thus the gravest injustices are committed, and in every way the service is neglected and its efficiency suffers. Scandals in connection with the miserably conducted Morocco campaign roused these juntas to action. They were threatening when General Luque, the Minister of War in the Romanones government, took the matter in hand and tried the effects of persuasion upon them, appealing to them to dissolve of their own accord and trust to the Government. They seemed then to be amenable to these persuasions, but when the García Prieto Government replaced that of the Count de Romanones, the new War Minister, General Aguilera, adopted a different policy. He took the names of the officers of the Committee at Barcelona and ordered the Captain-General of Catalonia, General Alfau, to arrest them and bring them to summary trial.

They included Colonel Marquez, a lieutenant-colonel, the commander of a battalion, three captains and two lieutenants. Immediately there were manifestations of sympathy with the committee on the part of the juntas in other garrisons of Spain, and similar arrests were made by the orders of the Government. At Badajoz the commander of a battalion, three captains and others were arrested, including Colonel Nella, who received the Cross of San Fernando for his brave conduct in the Cuban War. General Alfau proceeded to carry out in Barcelona the orders given to him, but sent word to the Government at

Madrid that he considered a mistake was being made. He was at once recalled and General Marina sent in his place as Captain-General of Catalonia. On arriving at Barcelona the latter was received by only a small guard of honor, the general body of officers having gone to the military prison of Atazaranas to salute their comrades. Presently a military deputation headed by a colonel waited upon General Marina and handed him the petition of the Committee of Defense, which was not so much a petition, as a veritable ultimatum. After reading it he communicated his impressions to General Aguilera at Madrid, and the following morning came the order for the release of the imprisoned officers. The committee's threat had acted, and so a new and dangerous situation was set up.

The declaration, petition, or ultimatum, which the committee handed to General Marina is rightly regarded as an historic document. It would fill a column and a half of a newspaper. A copy of it is in the hands of the present writer. It begins—"The Arm of Infantry presents its respects to Your Excellency not as a matter of form but as one of regard. The best proof of the discipline which it wishes to maintain is that it chooses this step in preference to any other. The gravity of circumstances compels us to this resolution. Not only the Arm of Infantry, which garrisons all the regions of the peninsula and which alone gives exclusive obedience to this Junta Superior at present, but the Arms of Cavalry and Artillery are determined that, in future, only justice and equality shall reign in the army; they affirm that its personality (that of the Junta) shall be recognized for their advancement and for the defense of their interests, renewing their most sacred oath before their flag and standards that such interests are not those of selfish individuals, but the sacred interests of the well-being of the country, for the sake of which they have resigned themselves for many years to every kind of sacrifice, including that of their dignity, after the final disaster of the colonial campaigns. It is impossible that there shall be repeated those disasters, those shameful injustices that they suffered and which stained their professional honor and wounded their patriotic sentiments and feelings, but which will happen if they do not abandon their silence now and make a respectful, but energetic warning which for the good of the country must be attended to. . . . Politicians who have exercised the supreme command have confessed, on various occasions, sometimes before the Cortes, sometimes to the country, that our sacrifice has been useless, since the fountains of wealth or of national life have not been regenerated, the administration has not been improved, and the army find itself in a state of disorganization, despised, and its needs unheeded."

The statement then goes on to complain of the neglect the army suffers in its materials and equipment, and in the equipment of the officers and men individually, who are worse cared for than those of any other country, and who exist in conditions inferior to those of civilians. The Union and Junta of Defense of the Arm had been formed with a view to studying the means of remedying the injustices by legal means, and during 14 months they had not opposed themselves to superior authority. They were consequently grievously surprised when they found the Junta Superior arrested and summarily sent to prison without any reason given. The whole of the Arm had now resolved respectfully to express, for the last time, its desire to remain in discipline, and demanded the immediate rehabilitation of the arrested officers, that reprisals would not be taken against them, that so far as possible, the general grievance should be regarded in the future with more interest and good feeling, and that the union and the junta should be officially recognized. In return they would give their word of honor that their organization should never be a center of indiscipline, and would not waver in its respect for the authority constituted by the will of the nation. The army in every barracks and in every garrison of Spain asked and hoped for an answer to its request within the space of 12 hours, for the sake of its tranquillity and because such an equivocal situation could not be prolonged. This manifesto opened up a new situation in Spain.

PARLIAMENTARIANS ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In accordance with wishes expressed by all groups in the Reichstag during the last session, the recess is to be occupied by a series of tours which are intended to enable deputies to inform themselves on the spot concerning various questions of organization. Arrangements have already been made for the first of these, and seven deputies, drawn from each of the various parties, are to make a tour of the whole of Germany, particularly with a view to inquiring into the cattle question. The first journey will occupy a week, and will be followed by a second later on, and if this experiment proves a success other tours will be undertaken for the examination of other economic problems.

WELSH MINERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, Wales.—At the South Wales Miners' Rules Conference, recently held in Cardiff, the proposition advanced by one section, which favored the socialization of all industries and the building up of the miners' organization with a view to taking over the mining industry, was defeated by a large majority. Amendments proposed by the democratic control section for the election of the whole executive council of the annual conference, and also for various changes regarding the functions of miners' agents were also rejected.

WIDE VARIATION IN AUCTION ROOM STAMP PRICES

Sales Often Governed by Fashion Among Philatelists Rather Than by the Article's Value

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The prices realized by certain stamps in the sale room are usually a pretty accurate estimate of the popularity of those stamps among philatelists. It sometimes causes surprise when old stamps in good condition are bought for but a fraction of their value, and equally so when modern British Colonials are bid up to prices that seem to be out of proportion to their true worth. The merely means, however, that certain old stamps are not popular nor fashionable, while more or less current kings' heads are the ruling passion with a large section of the philatelic world.

Take a few items from London sale rooms within the last few months as examples. First a group of South Africans. A nice copy of the 1877 Transvaal 3d. lilac, overprinted V. R. in red, on pelure paper, was sold for 38s., and a copy of the 1s. green, with black overprint, and fine roulette, made 22s. These were really quite good prices for Transvaals, for it has never been a popular country from a philatelic point of view. Only 13s. was paid for the four values of the Rustenburg set, on piece of the original cover—which sounds very cheap.

Other sales in London have included quite a number of the well-known New South Wales issue of 1850, familiar to all collectors as Sydney Views. The specimens under the hammer, however, have been but second-rate copies, and consequently the prices secured have not been high. Several copies of the penny carmine, in various shades, made from 17s. to 24s.; a 2d. deep blue, plate I, reached £2, and another 30s., yet another going for 11s.; the 2d. deep blue on laid paper, plate IV, reached 35s.; while a thinned copy made 10s. There was also a thinned copy of the 3d. olive green on bluish which was knocked down for 19s. These prices will at once show that condition is everything nowadays, even when dealing with such fine old stamps as Sydney Views.

A stamp not often seen in the sale room is the old English 10d. brown, plate II, and a specimen, although heavily canceled, made £25 one day. A pair of the penny black Government reprints, with large crown watermark inverted, fetched 130s., and a 2d. blue, no lines, unused, but with gum defective, was sold for 67s. 6d. Another interesting English stamp to appear was the 10d. O. W. official, used, and this realized £6. The 1s. Board of Education was run up to £55. It was heavily postmarked, but is a very scarce stamp.

All collectors, whatever their particular sphere in the philatelic world, have ever a friendly interest in the penny black, the first postage stamp used. It is now 77 years since the penny black made its bow to the public, and with this stamp should always be included the twopenny blue. This is, of course, the twopenny without the white lines. These were a later addition, having been added about March, 1841, in order that the higher values could be more readily distinguished from the lower denominations, and it may be here recalled that considerable differences in shades marked this change in the plates. The demand for both these stamps—the penny black and the twopenny blue—never abates. Nice copies always find a ready market, and there are several London stamp dealers who are always prepared to give from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. apiece for nice blacks. Strips can ever command their price, and a strip of three twopenny blues, with the red cancellation is cheap at 35s. The cancellation has a good deal to do with the monetary value of both these stamps. The normal postmarks are red for the blacks and black for the blues, so that blacks with black postmarks, and vice versa, have an additional value placed upon them by the collector.

These stamps were, of course, the idea of Sir Rowland Hill, and he supplied the water color sketches from

which the original plates were made. It has often been proposed that something should be done to commemorate the work of the father of the postage stamp, but commemoratives of any kind have never found favor with the British postal authorities, so it remains for a later generation to do something in this direction.

Talking of postal cancellations, especially on old English stamps, recalls the various types of the familiar Maltese cross obliteration. One type of this cancellation has a numeral in the center, and this was used in London post offices for a period of about 14 or 15 months, to be exact from March, 1843, to May, 1844. The cancellation is to be found only in black. There are 12 numbers in all, ranging from 1 to 12. Exactly why these numerals were adopted is not quite clear, and there is no official information available to help in solving the difficulty. From time to time proposals have been put forward as to why these numbers were used, among others the idea that certain offices were in possession of a complete set of numbers, which were used to denote the different postal collections throughout the day. There is no doubt that this may be substantially correct for in some collections of these cancellations all 12 numbers have been found to emanate from the same office. This numbered Maltese cross cancellation is naturally very rare on the penny black and the twopenny blue of 1840, as these two stamps were obsolete for two years when this numbered Maltese cross came into use. There is really but one scarce variety of the series, viz. 2d. blue 1841 with No. 6, and the commonest are 5 and 6 on the red penny. The following is a list with the numbered Maltese cross cancellation: 1d. black, 1840, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; 2d. blue, 1840, 1, 9, 11, 12; 1d., 2d., 1841, 1, 2.

For the use of the troops in the field in Nyassaland the stamps of that country have been overprinted "N. F."—"Nyassaland Force"—not "Northern Force" as some collectors at first thought. The initials were intended to read "N. F." for "Nyassaland Field Force," but for some reason the original intention was not carried out. The stamps overprinted in this way are the King George type which appeared in 1913. Collectors should also note that the 1d. King George of Malta has appeared in a new shade—vermillion.

SUGAR APPLICATION FORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The royal commission on the sugar supply announces that the issue of forms of application under the scheme formulated at the end of May has now been completed. No further correspondence on the subject should, therefore, be sent, since it cannot be attended to and throws the unnecessary labor of sorting upon the staff. In many instances, the application forms when completed have been returned, instead of being lodged with the grocer in accordance with the very clear instructions printed on the face of each form. The commission cannot be responsible if those failing to carry out these instructions fail to secure supplies under the scheme.

QUEENSLAND STATE HOTEL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia.—The Queensland Government has recently opened its first State hotel, at Babinda, on the railway between Cairns and Ingham, in the sugar districts. It is on modern lines and cost £18,000. When the hotel was opened the policy of the Government was stated as the "control of liquor, with a view to total prohibition," and it was further stated that the Government had decided that the only way of coping with the situation was to build the present hotel.

SUGAR PROSPECTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Q.—Queensland's sugar yield is expected to prove a record. The mills are prepared for a long and heavy crushing. The production is likely to reach 300,000 tons, as against 184,000 tons of raw sugar last year. As the requirements of the Commonwealth are about 265,000 tons, of which New South Wales may supply 15,000 tons this year, the Queensland sugar will enable a surplus to be carried forward.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American-Japanese Trade

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—By learning that the American market wants usable rather than decorative goods, the Japanese are beginning to take over an important part of the trade formerly held by Germany and Austria, this comprising smallwares chiefly at present, but giving promise of expanding as the efficiency of the Japanese workman is improved. Change in the Oriental attitude toward work is not the least important of the alterations now taking place in the industrial system. The necessity for promptness in filling orders is becoming widely realized and will have a marked effect on the future business of that country. Goods that are now being sent out to new markets are not altogether the kind the Japanese would make if left to their own devices, but represent an attempt to study the wants of prospective customers. In this respect they are not far behind the United States, which until recently showed a similar reluctance to adapt itself to the manners of people with whom it sought to do business.

Waterways Needed

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—Ours is a country of great, noble waterways. Barges and scows are cheap of construction, quickly built and require the minimum of depth. Power launches can give them reasonable speed as tows. It must be admitted that Germany never would have neglected the great waterways which we have ignored. Secretary Redfield's appeal is for the present relief of the already overtaxed railways. The waterway question is larger than that. The improvement and coordination of waterways and the building of great permanent highways is a part—and a necessary part—of any possible future plan, of national defense and internal efficiency.

Propaganda in South America

WEST COAST (Lima, Peru) LEADER.—La Cronica in its issue of Sunday raises the terrifying prospect that the United States naval fleet now on the East Coast of South America may proceed around to the West Coast, enter into Callao Bay—and stay there more than 24 hours! If there were a strong German fleet in the Pacific at the present time, says the highly imaginative writer of this editorial, the "gentle hum" would never think of imposing upon the neutrality of Peru in such a manner. Oh, no!

Germany has too high a respect for the precious neutrality of Argentina, Chile and Peru. But the Americans might be guilty of such an infringement of international law. La Cronica intimates and sagely advises the Peruvian Government to communicate at once and immediately with the Chancelleries of the Moneda and La Plata, in order that a common accord may be taken in dealing with the impending emergency. The spectacle of La Cronica screaming loudly and vociferously, before it is hurt, before there is any intimation of any remote possibility that it will be hurt, might draw forth a casual tear or two for the Precarious Position of Little Neutral Nations, if one did not know that the strings of this Punch and Judy show were being pulled, or rather scribbled by a pro-German pen.

Duty Concerning Spies

NEW YORK WORLD.—Any adequate method of coping with the spy menace must begin in the departments of Government at Washington which are charged with the conduct of the war. The first thing to do is to make them "leak proof," and no precautions to that end can be excessive in view of the gravity of the situation. Military secrets cannot be transmitted to Germany unless they are first known to people who have no right to know them or who have access to records that should be guarded at all cost. We shall have trouble with German spies until the end of the war, and the Government should not be deterred by sneers about spy hysteria from using every reasonable means at its command to safeguard its military operations.

SWISS FOREIGN OFFICE CHIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Swiss Federal Assembly has filled the vacancy in the Federal Council, caused by the resignation of Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, by electing M. Gustave Ador of Geneva and appointing him chief of the Foreign Office. He is the originator of the agency which makes possible the exchange of correspondence between the prisoners of war from all countries and their relatives at home. Although M. Ador has been appointed chief of the Foreign Office, the affairs of that department will be dealt with by a commission of three, consisting of President Schulthess and Federal Councillors Ador and Calonder. This arrangement has become possible through the fact that the number of Federal councillors has recently been increased from seven to nine members.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL TRADE
IS CHECKED

Buyers Inclined to Wait Until
Federal Trade Commission
Concludes Its Inquiry Regarding
the Cost of Production

Announcement of the result of the conference at Washington last week between Government heads and the committee of steel manufacturers gave an abrupt check to business in iron and steel on any large scale, says the Iron Age. The vague ideas of the trade have been entertained for some weeks of possible readjustments that would have far-reaching effects were sharpened into real prospects by the President's message to business calling for the same prices to the public as those fixed by the Government.

Steel producers have expected to accept special prices from the Government and to have its requirements take up an increasing share of their output; but Chairman Gary in his address to the Iron and Steel Institute last in May said that they also expected that as costs of production were advanced the Government would be willing to increase its purchasing prices accordingly. The conference at Washington not only pointed in the other direction, but also foreshadowed an effort by the Government to get low prices for its allies.

The effect on buyers was just what was to be expected. Throughout continuing industries the one policy is the postponement of buying until the Federal Trade Commission's cost-finding inquiry is finished.

That a real readjustment of prices will begin in the interval of two or three weeks required by the commission is not likely, since it is well known that first concessions do not precede business, but there has been a tendency to weakening in the past week in pig iron, scrap and coke and the trade has not found it difficult to believe that the crest has been reached and passed.

There is much speculation as to the effect of Government price fixing on the market for finished products in which the purchases are a negligible fraction of the output, as rails, pipe and the like. For plates and shapes, in which Government requirements are not negligible, it is recognized that the "buyer" would pay dearly if there were no regulation of the price that remained for general use.

It does not appear to what extent the Government's price fixing is a hindrance to the Government's regulation, since it will not be a buyer of steel already covered by its price fixing. The Government's price fixing is a hindrance to the Government's regulation, since it will not be a buyer of steel already covered by its price fixing.

The embargo on exports of certain steel products has already held up some shipments, but the problem of export space is far more the controlling factor in exports. The uncertainty as to export license affect millions of dollars worth of product against which irrevocable credit has been arranged. Mills will have to decide whether rollings shall proceed, leaving the buyer to dispose of the product where shipment abroad cannot be made.

Mill output has been at a less rate in July than in June, and June production has been considerably less than that of May. Reduced effort of workmen has been the effect of the draft, due to scarcity of labor for work on the front, and to high prices for material. Work has been stopped on a new plate mill at Johnstown, Pa. At Birmingham, it is just announced, a plate mill will be a feature of the new construction.

A Russian order for 500 decapod locomotives has been divided between the two makers and the Santa Fe has bought 100; thus locomotive works are saving rather better than car companies. The latter have suffered from inability to get material, and therefore would welcome Government handling of the proposed building of 100,000 cars for domestic railroads. For the present that project has been laid aside. Current car orders include 1500 for the H. C. Frick Coke Company and 1000 for the Canadian Government.

A practical effort by the leading producer to hold prices in check has been developed in the wire trade. The American Steel & Wire Company, which has continued to sell wire nails at \$3.20 while the market has gone to \$4, has indicated to jobbers that a reasonable profit to the latter is 50 cents, rather than \$1 and as high as \$1.50, as charged in some cases. The result has been a readjustment to a \$3.75 to \$4 basis in jobbers' sales to the retail trade.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASE
WILMINGTON, Del.—Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company of New York has filed certificate at Dover amending charter to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

ALJAX RUBBER CO.'S EARNINGS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aljux Rubber Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1917, net earnings \$1,257,461; dividends, \$390,500; balance, \$866,961.

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ST. PAUL ROAD
REPORTS LARGE
GROSS BUSINESS

Net Earnings Not as Favorable
as Desired and Stock Price
Declines on Dividend Outlook

The marked weakness in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock recently due to the widespread rumor that the dividend will be cut at the meeting of directors scheduled to be held next week, calls attention to the recent earnings of the company.

In May St. Paul reported an increase of \$807,488 in gross of which \$447,882 was saved for net. This is the largest gain in gross of any month since last October, while the gain in net is the largest since last August.

In the five months of the current year to May 31, gross showed an increase in three months, January, April and May. In February and March there was a combined decrease of \$1,393,000, February showing the larger decrease of \$1,184,000. The increase in the other three months more than offset the decreases in February and March, so that for the five months there was a total increase of \$791,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

Net in January increased \$85,333. February net declined \$1,618,526, and in March \$743,434. In April net gained \$22,365, followed by a more substantial increase of \$447,882 in May. The decrease in February and March, however, more than offset the increases in the other two months, so that for the five months there was a total decrease of \$1,806,000. As applied to the \$117,406,000 outstanding common stock that decrease would be equivalent to a trifle better than \$1.50 a share. St. Paul in the 1916 year earned a balance of 6.75 per cent for its junior stock.

The trend of gross and net earnings in each month of the year to May 31, shows the extent of the improvement in earnings in May:

Gross	Net	Increase
January.....	\$3,351,113	\$706,076
February.....	6,514,625	\$1,184,000
March.....	8,757,232	\$1,184,000
April.....	9,330,950	\$529,261
May.....	9,917,311	\$807,488
Total.....	42,871,791	\$791,000
Net.....	1,665,113	\$85,333
February.....	1,184,000	\$1,618,526
March.....	2,115,399	\$743,434
April.....	2,115,399	\$22,365
May.....	2,448,028	\$447,882
Total.....	8,628,447	\$1,806,000

*Decrease, Deficit.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Amoskeag..... 71

do pf..... 74

Appleton..... 87

do pf..... 87

Arington Mills..... 110

do pf..... 115

Bates..... 335

Berkshire Cotton Mfg..... 190

Bigelow-Hartford..... 78

do pf..... 102

Booth Mills..... 78

do pf..... 81

Boston Duck..... 1300

Cabot Mfg..... 125

do pf..... 125

Esmond Mills pf..... 90

Everett Mills..... 124

Farr Alpaca..... 165

Great Falls Mfg..... 198

Hamilton Mfg..... 98

Harmony Mills pf..... 95

Hill..... 77

Lancaster Mills..... 82 1/2

Lawrence Mfg Co..... 120

Lockwood..... 108

Lyman Mills..... 133

Mass Cotton Mills..... 138

Merrimack Mfg..... 62 1/2

do pf..... 62 1/2

Nashua Mfg Co..... 615

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co 192 1/2

Otis..... 2750

Pacific Mills..... 187

Pepperell Mfg Co..... 192

Salmon Falls..... 65

do pf..... 102 1/2

Thorndike..... 1300

Tremont & Suffolk..... 138

Waltham Bleachery..... 115

York Mfg Co..... 120

do pf..... 120

Southern Mills

*Brookside Mills..... 160

*Lanett Cotton Mills..... 160

Mass Mills in Ga..... 96

*Paclet Mfg Co pf..... 100

*West Point Mfg Co..... 170

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg..... 150

do pf..... 92

Boston Belting..... 103

Chapman Valve..... 102

Draper Co..... 125 1/2

Hamilton Woolen..... 105

*Heywood Br & Wakefield..... 170

do pf..... 101 1/2

Saco-Lowell Shops pref..... 100

do pf..... 102 1/2

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO PROVISION REPORT

CHICAGO, ILL.—Board of Trade's

semi-monthly statement of provisions held here shows 33,132,736 pounds of new lard, compared with 33,046,438 pounds on June 30, and 61,224,324 pounds a year ago; 15,556,307 pounds of new short ribs compared with 15,927,941 on June 30, and 14,126,493 a year ago; 11,558 barrels of new mess pork, compared with 12,023 on June 30 and 8421 a year ago.

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ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE STEADY

Order Issued Fixing Maximum
Prices for Private Traders—
Market About the Same—
Some Large Military Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, June 28—An order has been issued fixing the maximum prices at which tops may be sold by private traders. With one or two exceptions, the prices are the same as those at which it was announced some months ago the Government would be prepared to supply for civilian uses tops combed from wool in their ownership. If any tops have been supplied at these prices, the quantity is negligible, for hitherto the Government have been buyers of tops rather than sellers. This, however, is by the way. What topmakers are concerned about is that sales at the prices fixed will in most cases involve them in substantial loss. The prices may be all right for the Government, for they are presumably based on the cost to them of the wool acquired in the colonies, to which a fair profit will have been added; but topmakers have had to pay more than the Government for wool at present in their possession, and in some cases—especially for South American purchases—considerably more. There is a saving clause in the order to the effect that tops may be sold "at such other prices as may be determined in particular cases by or on behalf of the director of army contracts," but every transaction will have to be treated as a particular case, if sellers are to feel that justice is done to them.

The system of control has been extended to dealings in worsted and hosiery laps and wastes. Free sales to dealers are permitted to spinners and manufacturers of whose processes these articles are products, but after July 31 sales to manufacturers will be possible only under permits issued by the Director of Army Contracts, and at prices which have been fixed. Contracts entered into before April 1 may be performed by delivery up to Dec. 31 next, while contracts entered into between April 1 and July 1 can only be performed up to July 31. Manufacturers will only be permitted to buy from certain dealers approved by the Director of Army Contracts. Charges have been fixed to cover the remuneration of dealers for services performed in connection with collecting, sorting, blending, willeying and financing, and the amount of these charges, deducted from the maximum selling price, will enable the dealer to ascertain the prices at which waste should be bought.

It is now stated that the arrangements for the wool consumption priority scheme are so far advanced that the key certificates will be issued in a few days' time, and when once a start is made the authorities hope that the scheme will work smoothly. Since the scheme was instituted the reduction of shipping facilities has considerably altered the degree of importance attached to the export trade, and consequently the needs of the home trade will now come in for a greater share of regard.

Military requirements are still large, and orders are about to be given out for about 15,000,000 yards of shaki cloth for delivery between September and the end of the year.

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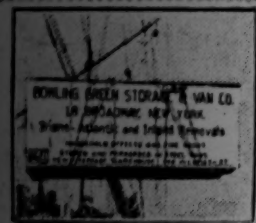
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STATIONERY AND ENGRA

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Schools of the Early Colonists

From the very beginning, there were schools; for the Pilgrims and the later colonists loved learning and were determined their children should not grow up unlettered, as they called it.

The very first schools—the baby Peregrine attended, as soon as he was old enough to walk and talk, were held in the cabins, writes Mara L. Pratt in "Stories of Colonial Children." The good women who taught the children, being like all these brave foremothers, thrifty, time-saving women, often went on with their housework while the children did their sums or recited their lessons. There were so few pupils, and so little to be learned, why shouldn't they? Certainly they saw no reason why they should not, so long as one eye was kept on the mischievous little ones at work.

But, by and by, as the colonies grew larger, teachers were hired by the people, little schoolhouses were built, and the children gathered together a few months in the year to get a schooling. Sometimes the teacher was a woman—especially in the summertime, when the big boys were at work in the fields, and only the girls and the little boys could attend.

To these schools the girls carried their workbooks and learned to sew, while the boys did hard sums in the big arithmetic. There was no need for girls to learn very much, these early people thought. A little reading and writing, and a great deal of spinning and sewing, was what was best for them.

And as the teacher herself did not know very much, she, of course, could teach the boys only while they were quite small.

Their letters, their songs, and their verses they learned from an odd little book, called "The New England Primer." It was illustrated with small woodcuts, one for every letter of the alphabet. These were placed up and down the pages, each with its couplet at the right. All the children in all the colonies used the same book.

Once in a while the "committee men" would visit the school. When they did, it was a great day. If the President of the United States and all the governors should enter your schoolroom, you would not be as awestruck as were these little school boys and girls of so long ago.

"Ahem, ahem!" the committee man

would say, straightening up very tall and looking very wise, "spell inter-colonial."

"I-n l-n, t-e-r ter inter, c-o-l col intercol, o-n on intercolon, i-l intercolon, a-l al intercolonial," the pupil would answer in a very shrill, high-pitched voice. For this is the way children were taught to spell and to pronounce their syllables in "ye olden time."

"Ahem, very good," the committee would say in a patronizing voice.

On the very last page of the spelling book were columns of hard words—words with silent letters. Happy was the child that should spell that page for the committee man. Such a child's standard of scholarship was settled forever.

If the children stood fire on spelling, and then could tell how much a herring and a half at a cent and a half apiece would cost, that school was believed to be a success; and in the town reports, that teacher was said to have "kept a good school."

But the men teachers. It would never do to pass them by.

I wonder if you have ever heard that old hymn called "Federal Street"?

... This was written long, long ago by one of Boston's old citizens, Gen. H. K. Oliver. This man, too, once gave an address on "Early Boston Schools," in which he says: "Master Hayston kept school at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets."

"The building was a very old one—one of the early colonial buildings. The walls were time-stained; the door was old; the staircase was old; and it led up to an old room on the second floor, where we were taught."

"His [the teacher's] dress was very odd. He wore a tabby velvet coat, the tails of which stood sometimes straight out. Inside the coat was a waistcoat of tremendous length, through which showed conspicuously the nicely starched ruffles of his fine white shirt. His knee breeches of velvet, like his coat, were finished at the knee by large and shining silver buckles; with these, in luster, vied two more silver buckles which rested upon the tops of his clumsy shoes."

"Around his neck was wound, just once and a half, a stiffly ironed stock, which helped to keep his head stiff and straight, as became a teacher in his day. But above all, his crowning glory was the wig—the white powdered wig, combed straight back from his forehead, and hanging always in a nicely braided queue behind."

The Capture of the Silver Fleet

The great galleons sailed from the port of Havana, richly laden with silver and gold. It was unfortunate for the fleet that one of the largest ships sprung a leak, for all had to wait while it was being overhauled and repaired.

For 12 years, writes Penrhyn W. Cousseins in "The Sapphire Story Book," there had been peace between Spain and Holland, but now the two countries were again at war. Piet Hein, the great Dutch admiral, was in command of a fleet of 30 ships, and had made up his mind to capture the Spanish vessels and their great treasure.

A gale had driven the Dutch fleet towards the Bay of Matanzas, about 60 miles east of Havana, for which port Hein was making. The delay ... to the galleon was really the cause of bringing the two fleets together.

The Spanish Governor of Havana learned of the nearness of the Dutch fleet, and so dispatched a swift sloop to notify the silver fleet of its danger. The yacht ... was taken by one of Piet Hein's ships. The papers on the yacht gave the Dutch admiral just the information he desired, for he now knew that the Spanish vessels were somewhere in the neighborhood.

A sharp lookout was kept, and soon the Dutch sailors at the mastsheads sighted the sails of numerous ships. They gave chase, and, being the swifter vessels, soon began to overhauled the Spanish fleet. Piet Hein knew that the enemy was making for the Bay of Matanzas, and so spread out his ships in the form of a fan, thereby giving the Spaniards small opportunity for escape to the open sea.

But Hein was in strange waters, and did not know the soundings as did the Spaniards. Darkness began to fall, and before night the galleons had all entered the bay, while the Dutch ships lay outside, like a pack of hounds that had missed their prey.

Boats were sent on a reconnoitering expedition, and returned with the news that the Spanish ships were being unloaded, and their cargoes taken ashore. But at this Piet Hein only laughed, and said that there would be plenty of the treasure left for them to capture as soon as it was light again.

Very early in the morning, as soon as the sun began to rise, every one in the Dutch fleet was astir, and ready for the work ahead. The great galleons were heavily armed and manned, and, of course, would not surrender without a fierce struggle. Every Spanish sailor had been forced to take an oath that he would defend the treasure with his life, and to fire the ships and throw overboard their cargoes rather than to allow the enemy to capture any of the rich booty.

So a desperate battle was expected. At the earliest moment Piet Hein led the way into the bay, and soon the Spanish fleet was seen, aground in shallow water, but among the ships was no sign of life.

This made him doubly cautious. The Dutch admiral had no desire to run aground, and the silence of the enemy made him suspicious of some artfully laid trap. He signaled to his captains that the attack would be made in boats.

The anchors were dropped, and soon

the bay swarmed with the Dutch boats. The first Spanish ship to be approached was that of the admiral of the fleet, and as the Dutch neared the galleon they were suddenly greeted by a broadside, which, however, did no harm. The answer was a volley of musketry, following which was a demand to surrender.

To Piet Hein's surprise, up went the white flag, and in a few minutes the Dutch were on board. The Spanish admiral surrendered himself and his fleet.

Hein was amazed, for, without any real fighting, the Dutch fleet had captured one of the richest prizes in the world. The silver alone weighed more than 200,000 pounds, and in addition to this there was a vast amount of gold, jewels and other valuable material.

The Spanish admiral had a pet parrot, and, while Hein and his officers were counting the money, the parrot, hearing the clink of coins, cried out, "Victoria, victoria! O que bien vai!" In English these words mean, "Bravo, bravo! How lucky we are!" Probably the bird had often heard his master say this when counting his treasures.

The Dutch fleet, with its vast amount of booty, reached Holland safely during Christmas week, 1628. A great reception was given to the sailors, and particularly to their commander, Piet Hein. The treasure they brought was especially valuable at this time, because the Government was in great need of money, and the country was almost on the verge of bankruptcy. Now ... the enemy himself had provided them with plenty.

Fern Song

Dance to the beat of the rain, little Fern,
And spread out your palms again,
And say, "Thou' the sun
Hath my vesture spun,
He hath labored, alas, in vain,
But for the shade
That the Cloud hath made,
And the gift of the Dew and the Rain."
Then laugh and upturn
All your fronds, little Fern,
And rejoice in the beat of the rain!
—John B. Tabb.

When a Lighthouse is Built on Sand

It is sometimes necessary for a lighthouse to be built on sand, says My Magazine. A great hollow caisson, or tube, is sunk for a considerable distance into the sand, with its top just rising above the water. The inside is then filled up with concrete, and on the artificial rock, thus formed, the lighthouse is erected. The caisson has a strong steel floor near the bottom on which the concrete can rest, and the whole monster tube is sometimes as great as 60 or 70 feet deep and 40 feet or more in diameter. All round the caisson mattresses of brushwood are lowered on the sand, and these are kept in place by dumping on top hundreds of tons of stone until the shoal is covered with a solid mass that will defy erosion.

The Harps of the Ancients



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The picture shows an ancient Greek harp, holding his quaint instrument and singing or chanting a long story while he plays. In olden times, these harpers wandered all about the land, with their harps, and were welcomed everywhere; for then there were no books or newspapers, and people had to hear stories from the lips of men as well as the happenings of the times from the travelers. In many old pictures, you will notice groups of eager people gathered about a harper in their midst, listening to the wonderful tales which he is chanting for them. So greatly did every one appreciate the services of the harper that these men, whether known or unknown, were safe anywhere, even in the camp of an enemy.

There is a story, for instance, that King Alfred, during his struggles to vanquish the invading Danes, himself went into the Danish camp in search of information, disguised as a harper. The old laws of Wales speak of the use of the harp as one thing which certainly marked a person as a gentleman or freeman, not a slave. Slaves were forbidden even to touch harps. It was the custom to hand a harp around the table at a feast, and the man who could not respond with music and singing was disgraced among his fellows. There is another legend that of old poet, Caedmon, who had long forgotten music in his deep interest in other studies, was once at a gathering where the harp was presented to him to play upon; not being able to do this, his shame was so great that he at once left the feast and returned to his own house.

We are told that, of all the instruments whose strings are set in motion by plucking, the most ancient is the harp. Many people believe that it was the twang of the bowstring that first gave man the idea of the harp. In

Egyptian mythology, it is supposed that the invention of the lyre belonged to Thoth or Hermes, who was wandering one day by the edge of the Nile when he came upon the concave shell of a tortoise; when he accidentally touched with his foot the tendons stretched across this shell, they gave out a sort of musical sound. It may be that the harp originated in some such way as this, but no one can know surely, for it all happened so very long ago. The Greeks admired the harp, or lyre, so much that they could be willing to ascribe its origin only to one of their gods. Therefore, a Greek legend has it that Hermes, taking the shape of a little child, once wandered upon the earth and there found a tortoise-shell which he carried with him to Mt. Olympus. With this shell, he then made an instrument with seven strings. But Hermes had aroused the displeasure of Apollo in some way, and in order to appease that god, Hermes had to give up his lyre. Apollo then struck the lyre with a plectrum, and so music was invented.

The Irish harpers were famous, too, and, in fact, the Irish claim to have invented the harp. Many believe that it was the Irish harp which was carried back to Rome by the Roman legions who were returning from Britain; and that the nations of northern Europe adopted the harp from that of Rome. The Irish harp was strung in three rows. Some primitive harps are shaped almost exactly like a bow; the number of the strings varied much. But the harp is found among almost all ancient nations, usually its frame being made from one large curved piece, the longest string running from end to end. The next time that you attend a concert, and some one in the orchestra plays the harp, look at him carefully, so that you may see how his instrument differs from the lyre or harp of the ancients.

Some Facts About Locks

Boys always like to be able to do odd jobs about the house; there is great satisfaction in knowing how to handle tools, to do simple repairs in furniture, fix electric switches and adjust loose door knobs. In "The Home Handy Book," A. Frederick Collins gives valuable hints as to the methods of doing some of these household odds and ends.

A loose door knob is very annoying, he writes, and, being no respecter of persons, every household has one sooner or later.

The reason door knobs work loose is because the threads of the spindle which hold the knob on the spindle or the threads in the spindle, or both, wear off. To tighten the knob, tap out the screw hole, slip one or more washers over the spindle close up to the escutcheon plate, put the handle on the spindle again and screw in a new screw.

To know how to pick a lock or how to make a key for a lock, the first thing you should do is to learn how a lock is made.

Ordinary door locks are of two kinds, and these are (1) rim locks, and (2) mortise locks. A rim lock is the kind that is screwed to the outside of the door, while a mortise lock is set in a mortise in the edge of the door.

The advantages of a mortise lock over a rim lock are (1) that there are no unsightly projecting parts; (2) it cannot be broken off by pressure applied to the outside, and (3) it cannot be tampered with from the inside.

These ordinary door locks are of the lever-tumbler type; that is, the lock is worked by one or more pivoted levers, or tumblers. The simplest form of this lock has only three parts, and these are (1) a bolt, called a dead-

bolt; (2) a lever-tumbler, and (3) a spring. In some locks the lever rests on top of the bolt, and in others the bolt rests on top of the lever, and but for this small difference they are quite alike.

A matter of a little importance is that in a lock of the first kind, the ward notch, or biting, as locksmiths call it, slips over the lever and the bit of the key forces the latter up and throws the bolt over, while in the second kind the ward notch slips over the bar of the bolt and the bit then raises the lever and throws over the bolt.

On both the bolt and the lever there is a projecting piece of metal—the one on the bolt is called the fence, and the one on the lever is called the gating—the purpose of which is to keep the bolt in position, or locked, when it is thrown back as well as when it is thrown out, and to the end that this may be done a flat steel spring is fixed in the lock so that one of the ends presses down on the lever; now when the bolt is clear in or clear out, the gating on the lever engages the fence on the bolt and the spring prevents them from slipping past each other, or in other words the bolt is locked.

This is all there is to a simple lever-tumbler lock, but you should by all means take one off a door, unscrew the cap and examine its construction and action, when you will know more about a lock in five minutes than you probably knew in all your life before.

The average lock on a dresser drawer is far more simple than the door lock just described, since the whole mechanism consists solely of a bolt with a small straight steel spring fixed to it to give it tension. There is a half round cut made in one side of the bolt and any kind of

Slowly we swung across the upland pasture, between the clumps and bunches of yellow grass tops waving gently in the early morning spring breezes. The slender, graceful

birches along the edge of the woodland, c/o'ring by masses of bobbing green leaflets, gleamed white against the darker background of the denser growth of young pine trees. Just beyond, the broad trunks of the older pines loomed straight and tall, to high broad crowns of turning, bending branches and thick green needles. Bright patches of sparkling blue, gleaming here and there between the foliage and the tree trunks, showed bits of woodland lake in the near distance. Presently we stepped forth into a winding woodland path and sauntered along, full of quiet expectation.

"But see," we exclaimed suddenly, "these dots and splashes and clusters of pink beneath the pine trees on that pine needle carpet. How gayly they nod and sway back and forth! And there are more just beyond. See that one glowing in the dark shadow, beyond that broad tree trunk. What a large bright fellow he is! It must be rather unpleasant to be in the shadow like that. But then, the sunbeams will come dancing down to see him later in the day."

Quietly we paused. The bright splashes of pink were dotted here and there above the thick carpet of pine needles, bright russet in the early morning light, beneath a canopy of broad, flattened, outstretched arms of Pineland, gently swaying above, while a few had strayed among the birches almost to our feet.

"Quite pretty," we said. "But what are they, so bright, so gay, swaying and swinging beneath pine tree tops?"

We added, as the pink splashes nodded and swayed a trifle in the gentle spring breezes, on their slender green stems, some quite straight, other slightly curved, supporting them gracefully above the two broad, flat, green leaves, tightly clasped and nestled close to Pine Needle Carpet.

Slowly one large, plump fellow swayed back and forth, sighed a trifle, and swayed again.

"He almost spoke," we said quickly. "Or, at least, he tried to, though it was barely a whisper."

"Yes, I was speaking," he began again, his voice becoming clearer as he gained confidence and encouragement from our willingness to listen. "For all the Woodland Folk talk to each other. We're flowers, you know. Some folks call us Pink Lady's Slippers. 'Tis quite a fine name, I'm sure. But then, others call us Moccasin Flowers. We like that much better, for we're flowers of the deep, dense woods of Pineland, and Moccasin Flower seems a trifle more fitting."

"For, in the long, long ago, that was our name always," he continued. There were dusky-colored folk, named Indians, that used to live in the Woodland, in odd-shaped houses, called wigwags, often built of birch-bark and shaped somewhat like Musk-rat's home, except that there was a peak or a high point in the center. And they were friendly with all the Woodland Folk. For then there were not so many fields and meadows and upland pastures which attract folks nowadays. And there were many more Woodland Folk, too, I've heard—at least, more pine trees. And that's how we were called Moccasin Flowers, after the shoes and the slippers called moccasins, that these Indians used to wear. And we're shaped somewhat like them. There's a tale told about it in the Woodland each spring, for Pine Tree remembers it from year to year. Haven't you ever heard Pine Tree sigh and sway and whisper and sway again? Pine Tree really doesn't sigh, but it's just his way of singing gently to himself and to all the Woodland, and he really knows quite a number of tales and Woodland Secrets. And then Woodland Breeze often catches them lightly and carries them on through all the Woodland. And this tale, especially, is quite de-

The Moccasin Flowers' Memories

lightful, we think, for we repeat it again and again as we nod and sway amid the dancing sunbeams."

"It sounds interesting, and we'd like to hear it. Won't you tell it, please?" we asked, after a moment.

"Yes, quite gladly, though I'll have to think it over for just a moment. And you'll have to listen closely, for we're not able to talk very loudly, you know," he answered.

All was quite still for just a few moments, and then he began nodding and swaying and whispering in the gentle breezes that came swinging along through the Woodland.

"Twas in the long, long ago, before the White Folks, as these later people are spoken of in the Woodland Tales, had come to these Woodlands, I've been told. And 'tis a tale of an Indian maiden, somewhat like the tale of 'Cinderella and the Glass Slipper,' told among the White Folks. You've heard it, perhaps, of the wee glass slipper and of how the maiden able to wear it was to be so highly honored among all the people. And of how Cinderella, sweet, gentle Cinderella, was able to wear it and was honored. At least, so we've heard the tale told to the children as the boats come dipping and swinging along the lake shore, and people come sauntering along the woodland paths."

"But this tale we Woodland Folk tell is of Minnehaha, meaning, in our language, Laughing Water, a dusky maiden of the land of the Dakotahs, as one of the Indian tribes or nations were called. And 'tis partly told as an old Indian tale or legend, in the poem of 'Hiawatha,' in a book, I've heard, by which the White Folks remember and repeat the tales of by-gone days. Quite different from the 'Woodland ways, you know, for here the pine trees and large rocks and boulders and many others remember and tell the tales from year to year, and whispering Woodland Breezes and gurgling Spring Brook carry them to every one throughout the Woodland."

"And 'tis told that on the journey from the land of the Dakotahs, Minnehaha's homeland, to the land of the Six Nations, as the land of Hiawatha was called in those days, Minnehaha, graceful as the slender White Birch, loveliest of all the maidens in the land of the Dakotahs, and Hiawatha, tall and strong and stately as the oak tree, wisest of all among the Six Nations, sauntering along gay and happy, had nodded and greeted and spoken to all the Woodland Folk in passing. And from woodland carpet and wayside bushes and high o'erhanging treetops, all the Woodland Folk had whispered and called and sung their greetings and best wishes. And along the shady brookside, close beside singing, bubbling, gurgling Spring Brook, Minnehaha, pausing quickly, smiled and nodded and smiled again in greeting, for her name meant Laughing Water; and the Brook Trout, brightly spotted, most beautiful of all the fishes of these waters, leaped and rippled and leaped again, showing all his grace of motion, as if in answer to her greeting. And 'tis told that Minnehaha, spying suddenly we pink Moccasin Flowers, glowing brightly above the russet of the carpet of pine needles, shaded o'er with the dark green of broad,

outspread pine boughs, knelt and whispered gently, 'Oh, thou fairest of all the woodland flowers, glowing here beneath the pine trees, Moccasin Flower they have called you, would that you were my moccasins also on this happy, happy journey!'

"And, as if in answer to her loving thoughts and wishes, a great silence seemed to hush all sounds throughout the woodland, for the flowers never whispered and not a note was heard in Birdland and the treetops swung in silence, as if all were hoping, wishing that their greetings might be given through this gift to Minnehaha, and we nodded, whispering gently, 'We will try, O Minnehaha.'"

"Swiftly then, throughout all the Woodland, gentle breezes went lightly skipping, asking for the largest, strongest, most beautiful of all we flowers to be moccasins for Minnehaha. And, at the border of Woodland Glade, close beside the swaying grass-tops, where the sunbeams first came dancing in the early morning, two way found who were willing and well suited to be the passings of the beautiful Minnehaha. And, in the most quiet stillness of all the Woodland, for no one spoke for several moments, neither Vireo nor Pewee nor Ovenbird of Birdland, and 'tis seldom such in Woodland, slender, graceful, Minnehaha, loveliest of all of the land of the Dakotahs, deftly, gently, quickly, knelt and tried and succeeded, and wore from henceforth gay pink moccasins throughout the remainder of her journey. And 'tis told among the Woodfolk of the beautiful Minnehaha, as she journeyed onward with the noble Hiawatha from the land of the Dakotahs to the land of the Six Nations, that she skipped and tripped beside him but no step was heard by any but the step of Hiawatha, as it seemed like the passing of the buoyant childlike down. But such things have seldom happened in all the history of the Woodland. And we flowers among the Woodfolk, nodding, swaying, dreaming here beneath the treetops, singing, singing, far above us, hope and wish that some other maiden, sweet and pure as Minnehaha, passing by on some happy journey, might but stop and whisper gently, 'Would that I might wear you, Moccasin Flower, fairest of the woodland flowers.' And these tales, told and retold back and forth among the Woodfolk, keep the light of joy and hope within us, bubbling, glowing, bright and cheerful. And so, you see, we nod and sway quite often, as each Woodland Breeze whispers to us and passes on, and the pine boughs sing above us and the sunbeams smile and skip hither and thither. And so we're fond of the name Moccasin Flower, for it carries with it such bright memories."

"And then, you know, we're fond of Rising Sun, for he is so bright, so cheery. And we often turn our faces toward where he first comes o'er the hilltop, for we caught much of the bright color of our cheeks from his dancing, skipping sunbeams. But Woodland Breeze is whispering another tale, back and forth among the flowers, and we must be listening," he whispered; and all was quiet and still again except for the gentle nodding of the Woodland flowers and the faintest rustling of the Woodland Breezes.

A Punch and Judy Show in China

My little girl came running into my study, greatly excited, and exclaiming: "Papa, the monkey show, the monkey show. We want the monkey show; may we have it?"

Now, if you had but one little girl, and she wanted a monkey show to come into your own court and perform for her and her little friends for half an hour, the cost of which was the modest sum of 5 cents, what would you do? writes Isaac Taylor Headland, in "The Chinese Boy and Girl."

You would do as I did, no doubt,—go out with the little girl, call in the passing showman, and allow him to perform, which would serve the triple purpose of furnishing relaxation and instruction for yourself, entertainment for the children, and business for the showman.

This, however, proved to be not the monkey show, but Punch and Judy, a species of entertainment for children, the exact counterpart of our own entertainment of that name. It may be of interest to young readers to know how this show originated, and I doubt not it will be a surprise to some older ones to know that it dates back to about the year 1000 B. C.

We are told that while the Emperor Mu of the Chou dynasty was making a tour of his empire, a skillful mechanic, Yen Shih by name, was brought into his presence, and entertained him ... with a dance performed by automaton figures, which were capable not only of rhythmic movements of their limbs, but of accompanying their movements with songs. This was the origin of the play in China which corresponds to Punch and Judy in Europe and America.

To the question which naturally arises as to how the play was carried to the West, I reply, it may not have been carried to Europe at all, but have originated there. From marked similarities in the two plays, however, and more especially in the methods of their production, we may suppose that the Chinese Punch and Judy was carried to Europe in the following way:

Among the many traders who visited Central Asia while it was under the government of the family of Genghis Khan, were two Venetian brothers, Maffeo and Nicolo Polo, whose wandering disposition and trading interests led them as far as the court of the Great Khan, where

they remained in the most intimate relations with Kublai for some time, and were finally sent back to Italy with a request that one hundred European scholars be sent to China to instruct them in the arts of Europe. The request was never carried out, but the two returned to the Khan's court with young Marco, the son of one of them, who remained with the Mongol Emperor for seventeen years, during which time he had a better opportunity of observing their customs than perhaps any other foreigner since his time. His final return to Italy was in 1295, and a year or two later he wrote and revised his book of travels.

The art of printing in Europe was discovered in 1438, and the first edition of Marco Polo's travels was printed about 1550-59. Our Punch and Judy was invented by Silvio Fiorillo, an Italian dramatist, before the year 1600. I have found no reference to the play in Marco Polo's works; nevertheless, one cannot but think that if not a written, at least an oral, communication of the play may have been carried to Europe by him or by some other of the Italian traders or travelers. The two plays are very similar, even to the tones of the man who works the puppets.

In passing the school court on one occasion, I saw the students gathered in a crowd under the shade of the trees. A small tent was pitched, on the front of which was a little stage. A manager stood behind the screen from which position he worked a number of puppets in the form of men, women, children, horses and dragons. These were suspended by black threads, as I afterwards discovered, from small sticks or a framework which the manager manipulated behind the screen. When one finished its part of the performance, it either walked off the stage, or the stick was fastened in such a way as to leave it in a position conducive to the amusement of the crowd. These were puppet shows, and were put through entire performances or plays, the manager doing the talking as in Punch and Judy.

After the performance, several of the students passed around the hat, each person present giving one-fifth or one-tenth of a cent.

Beware!

Be a Whale or be a Sprat;
But don't be a Copy Cat.
—Tudor Jenks.

THE HOME FORUM

Christian Science Dispels Mystery

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is concerned with the bringing of the truth about reality to mankind. Christian Science is the truth about reality, the absolute truth about that which really exists. In revealing Truth, Christian Science is the greatest dispenser of mystery, the greatest breaker-up of superstition, the greatest destroyer of error in every form of it, that the world has ever known. And its methods are the methods of him who dated the Christian era, Jesus the Christ. What he taught and demonstrated, Christian Science teaches and puts into practice today. Writing on page 80 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Science dispels mystery and explains extraordinary phenomena; but Science never removes phenomena from the domain of reason into the realm of mysticism."

Now, whenever a man takes anything for granted without being reasonably assured concerning it, he is allowing himself to be precipitated into the gulf of the mysterious; and such a region is a most perilous one. As a matter of fact human existence is lived to an enormous extent in the enigmatic region of the mysterious. Consider human existence for a moment. Is it not a mystery to the human being right on from what he calls his birth, as well as before? What does education as generally understood bring to him? Poetic fancy often entangles him in a quandary of emotionalism, sentimentalism, and oftentimes questionable metaphysics. Speculative philosophy leads him nowhere except to the conclusion that the human mind is incapable of solving the ultimate problems of existence; while natural science serves but

to deepen the mystery with the number of its theories. Not a single one of the human systems of education serves to lift mankind into the absolute knowledge of things; one and all of them, failing as they do to distinguish between the absolute real and the relative unreal, keep the human being enshrouded in the mysterious; and as a result men stand constantly shivering in terror of the unknown. Mystery breeds fear and ultimately in despair. Neither is a man enlightened when he turns to what is generally spoken of as religion. Here again mystery, instead of being dispelled, is fostered in many systems. And what happens? Credulity takes the place of understanding; blind belief occupies the place of faith; and God, instead of being known to men better than all else, becomes a power mysteriously hidden behind ceremony and ritual. His real nature distorted by creed and dogma alike. That is precisely how it stands with mankind.

Christian Science, as Science, dispels the seeming mystery of existence. It respects nothing that is not true. It countenances no thought entertained by the human consciousness unless it accords with divine Mind. Here is what the Discoverer of Christian Science writes of divine Science on page 127 of Science and Health: "If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity." The essential point, the starting-point from which to set out on the destruction of all mystery is the admission

that God is All-in-all. It has to be spiritually discerned by each human being for himself that there is one Supreme Being, one creator, one Spirit, and that creation is, in consequence, entirely spiritual. Since creation is altogether spiritual, there is no real material creation. Christian Science teaches that the so-called material creation is a false sense of spiritual reality. And here it is precisely where the fallacy of the mysterious comes in; it starts from the false belief that there is a real material creation. Analyze any single one of the mysteries which crowd the human mind, and it will be found to be due to the belief that creation is not spiritual out and out.

Christian Science, then, is the understanding or knowledge of God and of His spiritual creation; and it is as this knowledge, absolute, not relative, in its nature, is gained that mystery is destroyed. The man who knew best of all how humanity was deluded by superstition was Jesus of Nazareth. During his work among men he strove incessantly to destroy their false beliefs by instructing them in the truth. He knew that that was the only way in which it could be done. And before he left the world, he said to his followers: "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." Christian Science is "the Spirit of truth," the "truth of Truth."

To many people, worthy people in the eyes of the world, disease and sin are strange mysteries. But the nature of both has been utterly exposed by Christian Science. Take the for-

mer. Put it to the test of Science, which is the understanding or knowledge of God. Does pain, sickness, in-harmony of any sort, exist in divine or immortal Mind, which is perfect? It cannot. It is impossible that evil can exist in good. And is not good present everywhere, since God is infinite good? If so, then inharmony or disease exists nowhere as reality. God is not the cause of disease. It is one of the satellites of false material sense. It springs out of the erroneous conclusions of men, as an illusion arises in dreamland; and men must awaken out of the dream of life in matter to be cured of their ills. Material existence is purely dependent on material belief. Spiritual understanding is that which is cognizant of the things of God. Material belief is mortal error, the false beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind. Christian Science instructs humanity out of the false into the true. Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," deals with the whole problem. It reveals God as the one real power, as absolute good, as perfect Mind; and in doing so, it dispels all mystery and all untruth. So long as humanity continues to believe in matter as real, so long, that is, as it fails to spiritually discern that Spirit is infinite, just so long will it continue enveloped in the shades of mystery. But whenever humanity turns to Christian Science and obtains an acquaintance with divine Principle, it commences its journey out of the mysteries of sense into the certainties of Soul.

Summer Song

There are white moon daisies in the mist of the meadow
Where the flowered grass scatters
its seeds like spray,
There are purple orchids by the wood-
ways' shadow,
There are pale dog-roses by the
white highway;
And the grass, the grass is tall, the
grass is up for hay,
With daisies white like silver and but-
tercups like gold,
And it's oh! for once to play thro'
the long, the lovely day,
To laugh before the year grows old!

There is silver moonlight on the breast
of the river
Where the willows tremble to the
kiss of night,
Where the nine tall aspens in the
meadow shiver,
Shiver in the night wind that turns
them white,
And the lamps, the lamps are lit, the
lamps the glow-worms light,
Between the silver aspens and the
West's last gold. . . .

—E. Nesbit.

On Loving

God is Love. Therefore love. With-
out distinction, without calculation,
without procrastination, love. Lavish
it upon the poor, where it is very
easy; especially upon the rich, who
often need it most; most of all upon
our equals, where it is very difficult,
and for whom perhaps we do least
of all.—H. Drummond.

Oliver Goldsmith as a Boy

Thackeray wrote a delightful sketch of Oliver Goldsmith, of his old home at Lissoy, the Sweet Auburn so well known to all, and of Oliver's father, who "brought up his eight children, and, loving the world, as his son says, fancied all the world loved him." Those who have seen an Irish house in the present day can fancy that one of Lissoy, Thackeray says, and goes on to speak of Oliver's bringing up:

"An old woman in his father's village taught him his letters, and pronounced him a dunce: Paddy Byrne, the hedge-schoolmaster, took him in hand; and from Paddy Byrne, he was transmitted to a clergyman at Elphin. When a child was sent to school in those days, the classic phrase was that he was placed under Mr. So-and-So's ferule. Poor little ancestors! It is hard to think how ruthlessly you were birched; and how much of needless whipping and tears our small forefathers had to undergo! A relative—kind Uncle Contarine—took the main charge of little Noll; who went through his school days righteously doing as little work as he could: robbing orchards, playing at ball, and making his pocket-money fly about whenever fortune sent it to him. Everybody knows the story of that famous 'Mistake of a Night,' when the young schoolboy, provided with a guinea and a nag, rode up to the 'best house' in Ardagh, called for the landlord's company . . . at supper, and for a hot cake for breakfast in the morning; and found, when he asked for the bill, that the best house was Squire Featherstone's, and not the inn for which he mistook it. Who does not know every story about Goldsmith? That is a delightful and fantastic picture of the child dancing and capering about in the kitchen at home, when the old fiddler giped at him for his ugliness, and called him 'Esop'; and little Noll made his reappearance of 'Heralds proclaim aloud this saying—See Esop dancing and his monkey playing.' One can fancy a queer pitiful look of humor and appeal upon that little face—the funny little dancing figure, the funny little brogue. In his life, and his

writings, which are the honest expression of it, he is constantly bewailing that homely face and person; anon he surveys them in the glass ruefully; and presently assumes the most comical dignity. He likes to deck out his little person in splendor and fine colors. He presented himself to be examined for ordination in a pair of scarlet breeches, and said honestly that he did not like to go into the church, because he was fond of colored clothes. When he tried to practice as a doctor, he got by hook or by crook a black velvet suit, and looked as big and grand as he could, and kept his hat over a patch on the old coat; in better days he bloomed out in plum-color, in blue silk, and in new velvet."

"They showed until lately a window at Trinity College, Dublin, on which the name of O. Goldsmith was engraved with a diamond. 'Whose diamond was it? Not the young sizar's, who made but a poor figure in that place of learning. He was idle, penurious and fond of pleasure; he learned his way early to the pawnbroker's shop. He wrote ballads, they say, for the street singers, who paid him a crown for a poem; and his pleasure was to steal but at night and hear his verses sung. He was chastised by his tutor for giving a dance in his rooms, and took the box on the ear so much to heart that he packed up his all, pawned his books and little property, and disappeared from college and family. He said he intended to go to America, but when his money was spent, the young prodigal came home ruefully, and the good folks there killed their calf—it was but a lean one—and welcomed him back."

"After college he hung about his mother's house, and lived for some years the life of a bucken. . . . Tired of this life, it was resolved that he should go to London, and study at the Temple; but he got no farther on the road to London and the woolpack than Dublin, where he gambled away the fifty pounds given to him for his outfit, and whence he returned to the indefatigable forgiveness of home. Then he determined to be a doctor, and Uncle Contarine helped him to a couple of years at Edinburgh. Then from Edinburgh he felt that he ought to

hear the famous professors of Leyden and Paris, and wrote most amusing pompous letters to his uncle about the great Farheim, Du Petit, and Duhamel du Monceau, whose lectures he proposed to follow. If Uncle Contarine believed those letters—if Oliver's mother believed that story, which the youth related of his going to Cork, with the purpose of embarking for America, of his having paid his passage money, and having sent his kit on board; of the anonymous captain sailing away with Oliver's valuable luggage, in a nameless ship, never to return; if Uncle Contarine and the mother at Ballymahon believed his stories, they must have been a very simple pair; as it was a very simple rogue indeed who cheated them."

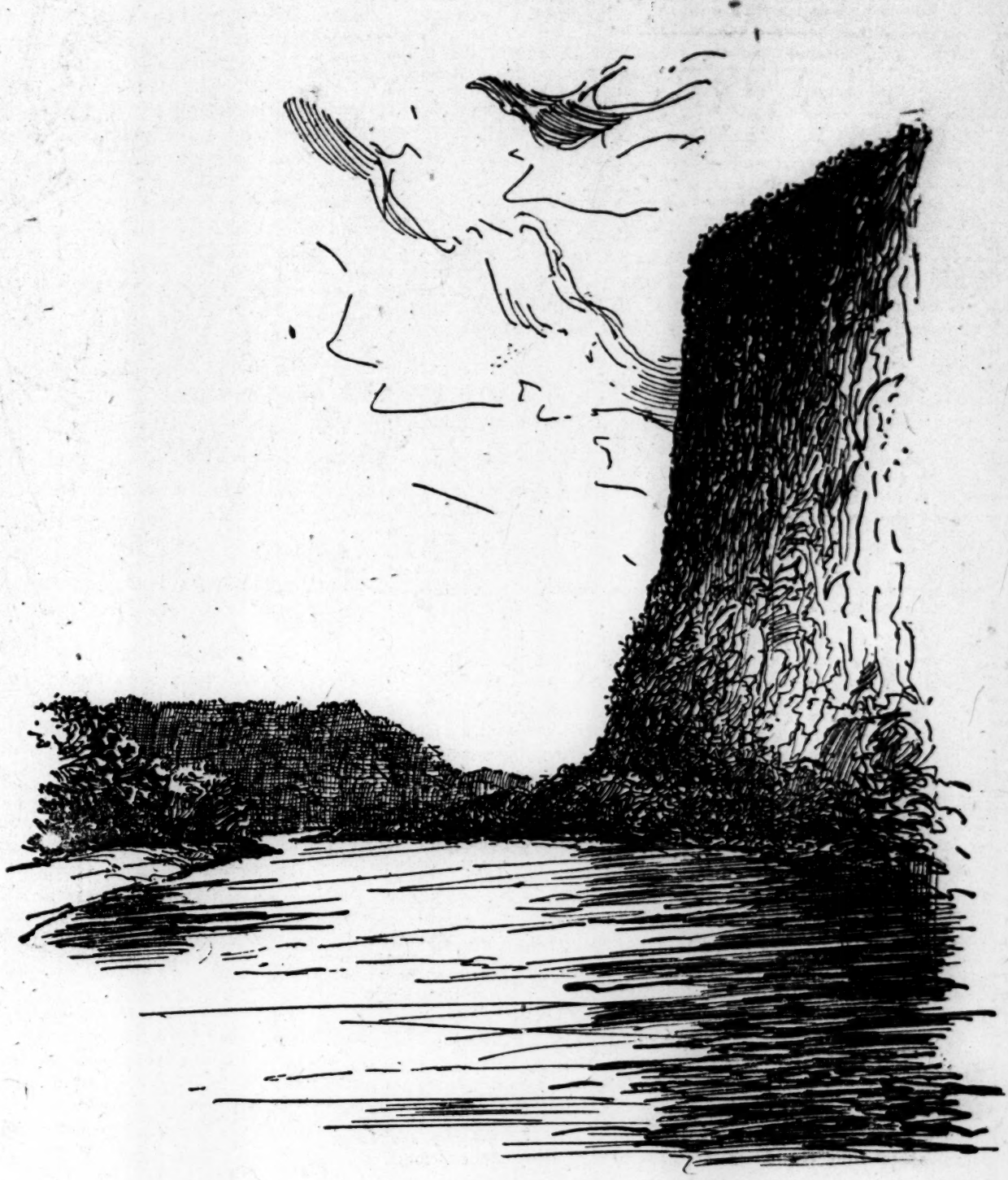
A Bog-Land Study

There's a bit av a hill rises up, . . .
wid the grass on't flat-blained an' short,
An' the fures an' broom in a ruffle a-top, an' flat stones peepin' out,
Where it's plintin to sit in the sun
and be lookin' around and about,
Whin the bog wid its stacks and its
pools spreads away to the rim o' the blue
That lanes over as clare as a glass,
on'y somehow wan ne'er can see
thro'.

An' there's the plinty to mind, sure, if
merely ye look to the grass at yer feet,
For 'tis thick wid the tussocks av
heather, an' blossoms and herbs
that smell sweet
If ye tread thim; an' maybe the white
o' the bog-cotton waved in the
win'.

Like the wool ye might shear off a
night-moth, an' set an ould fairy
to spin;
Or wee frauns, aich wan stuck 'twixt
two leaves on a grand little stim
av its own.
Lettin' on 'twas a plum on a tree; an'
the briers thrallid o'er many a
stone
Droppin' dewberries, blackripe and
soft, fit to melt into juice in yer
hould;
An' the bare stones thimselves do be
dusted wid circles o' silver an' gold.

—J. Barlow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Second Defile of the Irrawaddy, Burma

A trip up the Irrawaddy, the great river which flows for considerably over one thousand miles through the heart of Burma, is full of interest, for in this way one is able to form a better idea of the province than when merely traveling by rail. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers run from Rangoon, by way of the Bassein Creek, up to Bhamo, which is close to the Chinese frontier, a distance of one thousand and thirty miles. Beyond this the river is navigable for a good distance, but this part of it can only be traversed in private or Government launches, as the mail boats run only to Bhamo.

Perhaps the most interesting phases of scenery are those where the river enters the defiles, of which there are three. The Lower Defile begins a little way below Katha, and though lovely, is the least interesting. Between Shwegu and Bhamo is the Middle Defile. Here the river flows through a narrow gorge, on each side of which rise precipitous hills, covered thickly with all sorts of tropical vegetation. At this point the river is only about

two hundred yards wide, and the water being clear, all the surroundings are mirrored therein, so that every note of vivid color gains in intensity, being seen, as it were, in duplicate. Some hours are spent in passing through this defile, as the river winds along the valley, the scenery growing more and more beautiful, till finally one is faced by a precipitous cliff rising sheer out of the water for eight hundred feet, while on a great crag of rock at the foot of the cliff stands a beautiful little pagoda. After rounding this cliff, the river widens, and soon afterward Bhamo is reached.

Above Bhamo the river enters the Upper Defile, which is the longest of the three. It is also comparatively little known, as it is only through the interest of friends that a launch can be obtained to traverse it. Here again great wooded hills rise on each side of the river, which narrows down very considerably, so that the current is strong and swift, and the channel twists and winds among masses of limestone rock. In the rainy season begonias grow in profusion, making a brilliant splash of color, while feath-

ery bamboos clothe the hillsides. Indeed, the beauty and grandeur of the defiles must always remain a wonderful memory in the thought of those who have been enabled to see them.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Secret Treaty

THERE is one phase of the recent political crisis in Berlin which has entirely escaped the superficial student of politics. It is the intimate connection between the retirement of the ex-Chancellor and the relations between Berlin and Vienna. The connection is not apparent at first sight, but it is there all the same.

If ever there was a curious alliance, it was the old Triple Alliance of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. It was an alliance entirely of antagonistic partners, and how it endured is one of the mysteries of politics. To begin with, Austria and Italy not only had nothing in common, but it was the fixed policy of Italy to recover some of the most treasured territory of Austria. That is to say, there was one question upon which all Italians were agreed, it was the incorporation of what was termed Italia Irredenta in the Kingdom of Italy. Nor was it only in Austria that the schemes of Italy conflicted with those of her allies. Politicians in Rome lived dreaming of the partial reestablishment of the old Roman Empire. This meant the acquirement by Italy of territory in Asia Minor and North Africa. But it so happened that it was in those very countries that Berlin had seen most clearly the possibility of her place in the sun. When, therefore, by a sudden and unexpected move Italy occupied Tripoli, the indignation of Berlin was supreme. But Tripoli after all was a very minor question compared with that of the acquirement of an empire in Asia Minor, for the acquirement of such an empire would have threatened the German strategic hold on the Bagdad Railway.

But if there was no community of interest between Italy and her two allies, there was really less community of interest between those allies themselves. The whole scheme of the Bagdad Railway demanded, and most obviously demanded, to any person of ordinary intelligence, the German domination of Prague and Pilsen, Salzburg, Vienna, and Budapest. With a break in the control of the railway from the German frontiers to the frontiers of Turkey, from Pirna to Moustafa Pasha, the whole idea of Middle Europe was in nubibus. For it must be remembered that the Middle Europe plan did not contemplate a joint ownership of the Bagdad Railway by Germany and Austria-Hungary, but an out-and-out ownership of it, with German Austria as a State in the German Empire, and Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, and Bosnia, converted into little kingdoms after the manner of Saxony or Bavaria.

All this was known to Austria as well as it was known to her ally Italy and to the rest of Europe, but for some reason Austria remained quiescent in the face of the danger. She seemed completely mesmerized by it, and mesmerized by her religious beliefs which rendered her fealty to Rome the principal inspiration of her foreign and domestic policy. The simple fact was that whilst Prussia had been securing the hegemony of Germany, Austria had been induced to push steadily eastward so as to become less of a German and more and more of a Slav empire. As a result the German element in Austria passed rapidly from being what Lord Rosebery might have described as the predominant partner to the position of a junior partner. This was not at all to the liking of German Austria, which had as little desire as Caesar himself to playing the second fiddle. Still with Hungary becoming truculent and more domineering, and the Czechs becoming more unruly, and with the Slav population of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina growing daily more restive, the eyes of the Germans of Austria very naturally turned more and more in the direction of Berlin, and this was precisely what Berlin calculated on.

Yet Austria, had her statesmen been endowed with ordinary political insight, might have read, what was happening, in the whole history of Middle Europe, from the day when Frederick the Great first marched his armies across the frontier, and without one shred of excuse tore Silesia out of the hands of Maria Theresa, and incorporated it in Prussia. Only as recently as in Bismarckian days, Austria had been exposed to a repetition of the same treatment, when Prussia having induced her to become a partner in the Seven Days' War, with the object of freeing Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, promptly herself undertook the Seven Weeks' War for the purpose of crushing the Austrian hegemony in Germany, and incorporating Schleswig-Holstein in her own dominions. Later on, when the Seven Months' War was entered upon, there was a question for a moment whether Austria would not endeavor to help France. The moment, however, was permitted to go by, and when King Wilhelm had been hailed as German Emperor in the Galerie des Glaces, at Versailles, Austria apparently resigned herself to her fate.

From that moment onward the Emperor Franz Josef fell more and more under the spell of German influence, and under the tutelage of Prussia. Little by little Austria surrendered herself a pawn in the Hohenzollern game. But the day of awakening did come, when the Emperor Franz Josef at last discovered the secret agreement of Franz Ferdinand, by which Austria itself was to be incorporated in the German Empire, under the hegemony of Prussia, whilst the various states making up the Austrian Empire were to be parceled out under Austrian princes and grand dukes, so composing the great central state which was to be the foundation of the Middle Europe Empire. After that there would have been short shrift for the Serb, the Rumanian, and the Bulgar, whilst as for the Turk, his fate was already sealed.

For years Franz Ferdinand had been in bitter revolt against Franz Josef's subservience to Berlin. But it so happened that he had his own weakness. The fact that his children were barred from the throne by hismorganatic marriage, and that Franz Josef was adamant on such subjects filled him with resentment. He made, at his famous country house at Konopischt, the secret treaty already alluded to. This was in May, 1914.

A month later he was assassinated. Had he lived the attempt might have been made to work out the Middle Europe scheme diplomatically, and the world might one day have wakened up to discover the danger with which it was confronted. As it was, the pistol shot in Serajevo, no matter through what agency it was fired, settled the matter. Balked in one direction the German military Vehmgericht changed its tactics. If Franz Ferdinand's treaty was waste paper, his assassination was a casus belli, and a casus belli it was made.

All this being so, it will be seen that it is of vital importance to Austria, who is directing the affairs of the Government in Berlin. This is the more so because the control of the Austrian Army has largely passed out of the hands of the War Office in Vienna into the hands of the War Office in Berlin. At the time when the Russian forces were pouring through Galicia and had reached the Carpathian Passes, on the Hungarian frontier, Austria-Hungary called on Germany for aid. The aid was given, but it was given on terms which made the Austrian Army in a large measure subservient to German control. As the result of the increasing stringency of this control ever since, Austria at the present moment is unable to call herself free. This was pointed out very clearly by President Wilson, when in his Flag Day speech he explained how Germany has succeeded in carrying part of the Middle Europe intrigue into effect. "Look," he said, "how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but they cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin."

Therefore, with the Austrian Army divided up and stiffened with German regiments, with the high commands of the troops in the hands of German officers, it is a matter of supreme importance to Vienna who controls the situation in Berlin. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg was understood to be no friend of the Pan-German idea for the disruption of Austria. Perhaps he saw too far for that. Consequently, it became the policy of the Pan-German group, consisting of the Junker Party and the militarists, to substitute for him a man who could be relied upon to do their will. That man they probably have not found in Dr. Michaelis, but nobody imagines that Dr. Michaelis is anything but a stop-gap. If the conclusions of the chancelleries of Europe are accurate, if the best information which can be obtained is to be relied upon, Dr. Michaelis will presently give way to a military dictatorship, of which the hands may be those of Marshal von Hindenburg, but of which the voice will be the voice of General von Ludendorff, acting in the name of the Crown Prince and the military group. That is the connection between the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg and the future of Austria-Hungary.

Whom Does the Senate Represent?

EXPERIENCES of the last few months with food supply, distribution, and prices in the United States have been enough to indicate that the Government must control food in all its processes and aspects if the food question is not to become a stumbling block in the way of the nation's war activities. Everybody knows this. It has been brought home to high and low, rich and poor. By authoritative precept, and by the practical experience of the other countries that have long been engaged in the war, the people of the United States have become aware that the only approved basis for war-time handling of food is complete, effective, absolute Government control. There is nothing complicated about this phase of the subject. Nothing is really in doubt. In fact, so clear and definite is the evidence on the subject that the President of the United States, weeks ago, named a food administrator to serve the country in this emergency, and this officer has perfected an organization in Washington which is to an unusual degree nonpolitical in its nature, and which gives promise of unusual ability to prove its effectiveness if the proper authority be given it.

And why is it that the proper authorization is delayed? It was accorded by the House of Representatives months ago—April 23. It was put through, thus far, with celerity and dispatch, as befitted the special need. It came before the United States Senate on May 12, and immediately the onward movement showed signs of persistent retardation. For the first few weeks thereafter the prohibition clauses were a sufficient excuse; if the liquor men were allowed to have their pound of flesh, it was said, all hands would get together to pass the bill; there would be no more obstructive talk. The liquor men were given their way; concessions almost too great to be calmly discussed were made by the prohibitionists; and, in spite of everything, delay and obstruction continued without the slightest sign of abatement. Despite concessions, protests, even the urgent words of the President himself, this matter still remains in the Senate, inconclusive, abortive, while some of the most famous and presumably the most influential members of the body are obviously playing the game of delay.

Is that game the game of the United States of America? Are the men who play it representing the people of the United States in their great purpose to enter and achieve success in the greatest war of history now confronting them? Or is popular government in this Republic in fact being overthrown, is that game of delay in reality the game of an opposing power, and is that power able to keep and control its representatives in the very heart of the body politic of the United States, contrary to the interests of the United States? It is time that the rank and file of the millions of people who constitute the true citizens of this nation were asking themselves these questions, and forming their own answers. Whose interests are being served by this stupendous and outrageous holdup, that has been allowed to continue in the United States Senate since the first week of May, almost a quarter of a year ago?

If the people of this country do not intend to lie supine while unseen influences at home or from abroad balk and thwart them in their known purpose, it is time for them to express their views in this matter with such vigor that all mere time-serving opposition will be put to rout. For the moment, no business in the country makes more imperative demands than this.

Persia and the Russian Revolution

IN NO other country, perhaps, has the Russian revolution been welcomed more joyfully than in Persia. Persia, before that great event, had a long and ever-lengthening score against the Russia of the Tsars. She could look back upon many years of increasing domination, during which all her efforts to rehabilitate herself were steadily balked by Russian influence, her officials browbeaten, and her territory absorbed. Even after the outbreak of the present war, when Herr Wassmuss, the famous German consul at Bushire, began to carry on his carefully organized German campaign, buying over whole tribes, and stirring up the people with the most wonderful stories of the Kaiser's conversion to Islam, and the consequent world-triumph of the crescent, Petrograd, far from helping Teheran to suppress the propaganda, as the Persians were sincerely desirous of doing, still stood steadily in the way.

Again and again the Persian authorities appealed to Russia to realize the true inwardness of the situation, that there really was no pro-German feeling in the country, but only a very bitter anti-Russian feeling, and that the only thing necessary to remove this latter feeling was the adoption, by Russia, of a really sincere policy towards Persia. Let the Russians, Teheran declared in effect, give to the Persian people some sign of good faith; let them fulfill, at last, some of their promises; let them withdraw their troops, at any rate gradually, from Azerbaijan; let them give the least indication that they intended to abandon that policy of absorption which they had been following for so long, and the country would, almost automatically, unite to suppress the German propaganda. But with Herr Wassmuss and his agents preaching deliverance from the Russian yoke, and a free Persia for the Persian under the aegis of Germany, and with the Russians firmly planted in Azerbaijan, affording, day by day, a practical confirmation of all that Herr Wassmuss charged against them, Persia's hands were tied.

Petrograd, however, utterly ignored all protestations, and the Russian forces established themselves more firmly than ever in the occupied territory. Then came Turkey's entry into the war. Within a few weeks, Azerbaijan had become a battle ground, and Persia, utterly against her will, was drawn into the orbit of the war. As time went on, it is true, the German propaganda was gradually stamped out, owing chiefly to the wonderful work of such men as Sir Percy Sykes; but the position, as regarded Russia, remained much the same. The Persian looked upon her with suspicion, and, with the best will in the world, in considering his attitude towards the United Kingdom, he could not forget the Anglo-Russian convention. The revolution in Russia has changed all this. According to the latest dispatches from Teheran, Russian and Persian are fraternizing, declaring they have both been the victims of the same autocracy. Processions have been organized in honor of the Russian revolution. Persian Liberals, long condemned to silence, are reappearing on the scene; whilst Tabriz, the headquarters of the Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, has become the center of a strong movement for the institution of a more liberal régime in Persia itself. It is all being done, moreover, in the open, with the full approval of the Russian authorities. Certainly, the revolution in Russia, as far as Persia is concerned, has "changed the whole heavens."

Pearls and Pearling

THERE are pearls and pearls, and there is pearl fishing and pearling. Pearling is mainly a mid-Western United States industry; pearl fishing is carried on mostly in the Persian Gulf, in the Gulf of Manaar, and in the Gulf of California. Pearl fishing is associated with the oyster; pearling with the clam. Some of the figures relating to pearls are amazing, as, for instance, those representing the value of the pearls imported into the United States last year, which was put at \$52,000,000, the highest in the history of the Nation's customs service. This was an increase of \$23,000,000 over 1915. One is disposed to wonder if pearls are helping to finance the war, and, if so, to what extent.

The oyster pearl would hardly notice the clam pearl, except in a patronizing way, and yet the clam pearl is identified with figures which also run heavily into ciphers. The oyster pearl is a jewel; the clam pearl enters into the making of buttons, which, if not as ornamental, are often more useful than jewels. Deep-sea divers go down after the oyster pearl, save on those rare occasions when some fortunate diner bites on one in a café. Pearl-rake or drag for the clam pearls, and in fresh water, mostly in the Upper Mississippi River, paradoxically described as the most important pearling "ground" in the world. The raking or dragging is called, by courtesy, fishing; and it is done mostly in the summer and fall, and in an average of about fifteen feet of water.

The fresh-water clams turn upstream, with an open shell, so as to catch the flow of water. Millions of them may be in this position when the pearler comes along in a flat-bottom or a keel-bottom boat, as the case may be, trolling with a bar, to which are attached four-pronged hooks. The moment a prong enters the mussel shell, the latter closes on the hook. A daily catch may run from 800 to 1000 pounds of shells.

A mussel, of the kind desired in button making, requires between ten and twelve years to reach a length of three inches, and from fifteen to eighteen years to reach a length of four and a half inches. How important it is that the clams shall be numerous, and that they shall be large and heavy, will be seen when it is known that something like 600,000,000 dozen pearl buttons a year are demanded of the Mississippi pearling grounds. Millions of dollars are invested in the fisheries and the factories, and those employed in both branches of the work number about 15,000 persons. Muscatine, Ia., is the principal center of the industry, but other towns in the upper stretches of the Father of Waters share in the business to some extent.

The process of pearl button making is a very nice one, as anybody can see who uses pearl buttons, and almost everybody does use them, more or less. They must be

cut in uniform sizes; they must be punched for the needle and thread, and they must be polished smooth, so as to pass easily into and out of the buttonhole. Some of them, especially those used in lingerie, are exceedingly small, and they must be perfect in finish, else they spoil a garment otherwise correct. There are numerous grades, every one of which is known to the trade and to the shopper. The buttons must be assorted, counted, carded, tissue-papered, and boxed; and, in the end, even the very best of them are sold, by the gross, at a price which makes the cost of the individual button exceedingly small. Only the most punctilious regard for the economies could make the industry lucrative. Both the hand and the machine work necessary to the turning out of the finished article, from 75,000 tons of mussel shells annually, has necessarily been reduced, mechanically speaking, to a fine art.

Notes and Comments

THE Government at Washington, and some of the large corporations of the United States, are having a veritable wrestling match over the proposed excess profits tax law. It very likely seems hard for a concern making anywhere from thirty to one hundred per cent profits to give the Government the larger part, and to be satisfied with a normal margin of profits, but, sooner or later, corporations must come to the realization that it is due to the war that they have been enabled to pile up such enormous earnings, and that it is only right and just that they should contribute heavily to the Government's war expenditures. It is encouraging to find that some manufacturers are meeting the situation like true patriots. In reply to a circular sent out by certain manufacturers complaining that the proposed tax is "simply shocking," a New England manufacturer replies: "This whole war is simply shocking, and is going to get more and more shocking, and it is up to us to stand up and do our part to meet the shocking cost like men."

It is exactly as one expected, M. Gémier's movement in favor of Shakespeare, and yet more Shakespeare, in France, is not a mere flash in the pan. It is sufficiently serious to have bred antagonism, and in no less a person than M. Saint-Saëns. No mean battle-axe does he wield in the accusation that the Shakespeare movement is simply the cloak to an attack on French taste. At least, that is the preliminary impression, but listen to M. Gémier, and you begin to wonder whether the good steel battle-axe is not in his hands, and whether M. Saint-Saëns' weapon is not, after all, a mere make-believe, silver paper and cardboard. Is French taste such an artificial thing that it should dread immersion in the source which inspired Shakespeare and Molière? For M. Gémier's reform does not merely aim at staging traditions. He is raising his battle-axe against conventionalism and commercialism, which are tainting the inspiration of modern French drama, and with a true instinct he turns to the people for support. The question is one of ethics really. M. Gémier's effort is to hitch his wagon to a star.

AN ARTICLE in the Woman Citizen is a reminder that the suffragists are beginning to make telling use of their new official newspaper as ammunition with which to bring down obstructive or indifferent Congressmen. A suffragist who wishes to aid, it seems, "adopts" one or more Congressmen and proceeds to shoot copies of the Citizen at him or them, marking the editorials that are deemed likely to move him in favor of the suffrage position. The story is going the rounds that when Senator John Sharp Williams received notice that he had been thus "adopted," along with a copy of the paper, he wrote to the donor, with great seriousness, that he "presumed the paper was intended for his wife," and that he would see that she received it! In spite of his clever response, however, the Senator will doubtless improve his opportunity to "read up" on suffrage.

THERE is a curious sense of achievement to be found almost everywhere up and down England, just about now, as the harvest, in the fullest sense of that word, begins to be gathered. People who traveled the country, some months ago, spoke of its being everywhere like one vast garden. And now one writer tells how, already, tons of green vegetables are coming, each day, to the markets. "If," he says, "what I have seen this week, in various parts of the country, is a guide, we shall have supplies this season such as we have never seen before."

J. OGDEN ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, bespeaks a generally accepted modus operandi of business in the United States when he says that the price is arrived at by adding the cost of raw material, the cost of production, and general expenses to a fair profit. With this as the accepted standard, it is rather difficult to account for the retail price of milk in Boston. The facts appear to be generally as follows: The milk contractors, who are the distributors, increased the price to the consumer from eleven to twelve cents a quart on July 1, or soon after. The farmers had previously advanced the date of an increase which they were to ask, but when the contractors extracted their tribute the farmers decided to demand an increase from the contractors on the first of August. It would seem that the contractors were enjoying their increase before being obliged to pay the farmer more; also that the decision for an increase did not originate with the farmers, and that the process referred to by Mr. Armour was reversed, resulting in a problem of how much the consumer would pay.

MANY people will be found to agree with the latest objector who inveighs, in England, against the "cult of the label." The last straw with him was the "honor" voluntary ration cards and the ribbons which apparently accompany them. "We have had enough badging, arm-letting, and labeling generally," he complains. "Most of us are quite willing to submit to regulations, but we do not see the necessity of telling the whole world of our promise to be—merely law-abiding." Be this as it may, a full regalia of three years of "orders" is awful to contemplate.